FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLAND'S SZYC ADDRESSES MBFR SESSION 13 NOV

AU181224 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Nov 81 p 7

[PAP report: "Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] Vienna -- PAP correspondent Franciszek Morawski writes: On 12 November another session was held in the Vienna Hofburg by the delegations of the 7 socialist countries and the 12 Western countries participating in the negotiations on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

During the 288th session, which was chaired by U.S. Ambassador Richard Staar, a speech was made by Ambassador Fausto Bacchetti of Italy. The journalists were informed about that speech by Western press spokesman Harlan Moen.

The Italian diplomat stressed the West's interest in an accord on reduction that would result in a parity of armed forces, in effective reductions and in the necessary accompanying measures, mainly control measures. He stressed the importance of the geographical factor -- the distance between the United States and Central Europe -- in view of the fact that the USSR neighbors directly on Central Europe. He also repeated the Western thesis on the numerical superiority of the East's armed forces in Central Europe and stressed that the principle of collectivity in shaping the level of armed forces is for the West an indispensable element of ensuring the West's security.

In conclusion the Italian ambassador pointed out the need to make allowances, in the process of reduction, for the interests of the so-called flank states.

Polemizing with the theses of that speech, Andrzej Szyc, spokesman of the Polish delegation, pointed out that the socialist states' aim is to safeguard the interests of all the participants in the negotiations by lowering the level of military confrontation in Central Europe. This aim makes allowances for the principle of the undiminished security of the two sides.

As for the so-called geographic factor, A. Szyc indicated that it had been taken into consideration in the course of defining the area of Central Europe. The eastern part of that area is much larger than its western part. He stressed the existence of the system of American bases in Europe and the unceasing efforts to improve the communications lines between the United States and Western Europe to make possible rapid transfers of troops.

A. Szyc then said that the exchange of data made in Vienna in June 1980 had not reaffirmed the West's thesis that the socialist states are supposed to be militarily superior in that region. He recalled that in November 1980 the socialist states had taken into account the Western demand for a collective ceiling in shaping the level of armed forces and that in summer of 1980 they had presented their own concept for the accompanying measures that should be tied to the process of reductions and should be limited to to an agreed area of Central Europe.

In conclusion A. Szyc said that the interests of the flank states are being taken into account in the socialist states' position, which envisages that the reduced Soviet and American troops should be withdrawn into their own territories and should be not stationed in the vicinity of the flank states.

HUNGARIAN MBFR ENVOY BEMOANS SLOW PROGRESS

LD192004 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Vienna, 19 Nov (MTI) -- Ambassador Amas Lorinc, head of the Hungarian delegation contributed to the talks on the mutual reduction of troops and arms in central Europe, in Vienna on Thursday.

He expressed regret over the fact that the results of the talks lasting for 9 years were not commensurate with the time that had passed. It is more regrettable because this situation has developed despite the initiatives of the socialist countries.

"The Hungarian delegation is convinced that the proposals for a compromise of the four socialist countries issued in 1978, 1979 and 1980 offered a basis for drafting the agreement concerning the first stage. In this respect they made a concrete proposal on July 10, 1980.

"Our opinion is that there is no international meeting where the drafting of the agreement is delayed until full concord. When the participants have agreed on several basic issues, they start to draft the agreement. It happened in Helsinki and it is a practice at other disarmament talks. Thus there is good reason for asking: Why this method cannot be applied in Vienna.

"The quarrel on strength initiated by the NATO countries, the alleged differences among figures, would not hinder to start drafting, if there were enough political will in the Western countries. The socialist countries pointed out already in 1978 and 1980 that there were several ways out from the debate on force, for example, if the force to be reduced or the strength after reduction were put down in the agreement. Thus there would be no need for initial figures.

"The situation is the same with the so called collateral measures," stressed the Hungarian ambassador. "The socialist delegations expressed several times their readiness for discussing collateral measures necessary to control the fulfillment of agreements. They rejected to discuss such collateral measures that had no relation with the agreements, and which were of independent character and did not contribute to achieve the targets of the Vienna talks.

Then the head of the Hungarian delegation stated: "The problems at the Vienna talks are now at the phase of starting to draft the agreement of the first stage. It is well-known that according to both parties' opinions agreements have been reached on several basic issues. Thus a basis offer itself to start the drafting of the agreement concerning the first stage. It is very pleased that talks on medium-range nuclear weapons will start in Geneva late November between the Soviet Union and the United States. This fact itself should stimulate everybody, who fights for increasing security and the reduction of military opposition at any forums, for intensifying efforts in the interest of success.

"To achieve results at the Vienna talks would be of great importance as well as a positive contribution to disarmament talks at other forums too," concluded his contribution Ambassador Tamas Lorinc, head of the Hungarian delegation.

AUTHORITIES CLAIM BROADCASTS 'JAMMED' BY SFRY

AU192130 Tirana ATA in English 1750 GMT 19 Nov 81

["Yugoslavia Interferes in the Programmes of the Albanian Radio-Television in Our Territory" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 19 Nov (ATA) -- For some days now, in a vast area of the territory of our country, such as in the regions of Shkoder, Kukes, Lezhe, Kruje, Diber, Korce, etc. There have been continuous interferences and jamming in the broadcast programme of the Albanian radio and television, which have created troubles and difficulties for the inhabitants of these zones to follow our programmes.

On the basis of the regular technical measurings and controls made by the specialists, these interferences and jammings originate from the territory of Yugoslavia and have been made deliberately.

These interferences and jammings go openly against the respective international agreements in which are registered the radiophonic beams and the RV channels, through which the Albanian radio-television transmits. Therefore, the competent Yugoslav authorities should take measures and put an end immediately to these inadmissible practices. Such arbitrary acts are an open interference in the internal affairs of Albania and an infringement of its sovereignty.

Through such a step, the Yugoslav side shows once again how far it is from the clamorous and pompous words, from the continuous preachings for rights, freedom, democracy and noninterference in the internal affairs of the other states.

REACTION TO REAGAN'S NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL SPEECH

Proposals Rejected

AU181612 Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Commentary by Krasimir Drumev, BTA observer: "'Initiative' Aimed at Military Superiority"]

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA) -- Mr Ronald Reagan's speech in Washington's National Press Club leaves no doubt in the approach the United States will adopt towards the limitation of the nuclear medium range means in Europe. The speech in fact removed any doubts. It, however, increased the concern of those who wish the forthcoming Soviet American negotiations in Geneva to be efficient, to bring about an easing of the military confrontation between the East and the West.

Reagan's proposal for the United States to give up the scheduled deployment of 572 missiles and the Pershing II on the territory of Western Europe, if the Soviet Union destroys all its medium-range missiles is quite tempting -- but only to people who have no clear picture of the military and political situation in Europe, who do not know the actual balance of powers between the East and the West. Washington's "exclusively important foreign policy initiative" which has been made public is in fact aimed at influencing such uninformed circles counting on the fact that the opinion of those who know the real situation will be calmed down by the propaganda noise.

What is the White House expecting? For the Soviet Union to depirve itself from the defence of its missiles and to accept, to reconcile with the threat of the forward based American means in Europe and the medium-range weapons of the U.S. and NATO's allies who are in position of destroying the Soviet territory. Known is the quantity of these means: 700 American "F-111", "FB-111" and "F-4" aircraft, planes based on aircraft carriers, 64 ballistic missiles and 55 bombers of the British air-forces, 98 missiles and 46 bombers of France.

The Soviet "SS-20", "SS-4" and "SS-5" missiles are a counteraction to these very weapons. NATO's decision for new 572 "Euromissiles" is an "addition" to the nuclear potential of the West, which is aimed at breaking the balance. This is why Reagan's readiness to give up the "Euromissiles" in exchange for the liquidation of the Soviet missiles is nothing but an intention to gain a military superiority over the USSR.

The White House, however, is hiding this intention behind the propaganda campaign, which is to impose on the West Europeans just the opposite impression -- that the United States is seeking to bring the arms race to an end. It is the Soviet Union which is to be represented as an adherent of such a race and at a time when Western Europe is being embraced in true wave against the arms race.

It was the United States which turned its back to the extremely important for the world peace "SALT-2" treaty. The U.S. President's statements show that Washington has no intention to have an efficient approach towards the Geneva negotiations, too. It has quite a different intention -- the eventual failure of the negotiations by representing this American position as a fault of the Soviet Union. Thus Geneva is to slwo down the West European protest against the U.S. policy of arms race and to ensure an alibi for its continuation.

As Mr Leonid Brezhnev said in his interview to the West German STERN magazine that it is the authors of such proposals themselves that pave the no way out of the negotiations in advance, and then say: You see, it is the USSR which does not take into consideration the opinion of the West and there is nothing else left for the USA but to deploy missiles.

As for the Soviet stand on the Geneva negotiations it is extremely clear: The whole nuclear medium-range potential in Europe should be borne in mind. The White House's intention to blunt the vigilence of the West Europeans and to dictate its will on the world from the position of the military superiority is a "foreign political initiative", which completely walks past the realities of the world of today.

'Noisy Propaganda Manoeuvres'

AU191437 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA) -- Manoeuvres under public pressure -- this is how RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in New York defines the position on nuclear arms control expressed by President Reagan in his speech before the national press committee.

"Bearing in mind the growing concern on the peoples in Europe and the United States stirred by the nuclear arms policy of Washington, the American President tried to reject at the start of his speech the stances of imperialist policy and the militarist goals of the United States. He, however, reaffirmed the loyalty of the United States to NATO and explained the sharp rise of military expenditures in that country with the banal myth of the 'increasing Soviet menace'", notes the correspondent.

Noting that Reagan for the first time replied more definitely to the numerous Soviet proposals on starting Soviet-American negotiations on the strategical assault arms problem, the American President suggested a unilateral arms reduction on the part of the USSR in central Europe and a conference to discuss the measures for preventing the flaring of an eventual armed conflict due to an error, technical faults or an erroneous estimation of the situation".

The correspondent draws the attention in his dispatch to those excerpts of the speech of the U.S. President in which he said that the United States will continue to develop its 'strategical triad' -- ground, sea and air missiles.

In the BTA dispatch from New York published in NARODNA ARMIYA under the headline "Noisy Propaganda Manoeuvres," it is underlined that President Reagan's speech offers a false picture of the military policy of the United States. "Reagan tried to convince the TV viewers in the United States and the West European countries that the Soviet Union has allegedly created an imbalance of arms nearly in every sphere and especially in the sphere of medium-range nuclear missiles", writes the correspondent. "However, he passed in silence the fact that in the 1976-1982 period the military budgets of the United States has swelled from 100 to more than 200 milliard dollars a year."

"The 'historic proposals' of the U.S. President apparently have a propaganda character and are actually aimed at facilitating the carrying through of NATO plans for deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe", stresses the BTA correspondent.

Media Reaction Summarized

AU192011 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA) -- Here are some excerpts from comments on yesterday's speech of U.S. President Reagan transmitted by the Bulgarian radio and the Bulgarian television.

Mr Chavdar Kiselinchev, Bulgarian radio's commentator: To the uninitiated, the U.S. President's statement could be tempting -- Europe will be cleared out of medium-range missiles. In fact, however, on these matters Washington lays down conditions which are unilaterally advantageous on the eve of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. If Reagan really thinks, what he maintains pressing the words, what is demanded by the USSR is to do away with all its medium-range missiles, with the United States giving up its plans for additional nuclear systems in return. So far not a single word is mentioned about the cutting down of the NATO enormous arsenal existing and, above all, of the U.S. Air Force bases in Europe and around it. A strange compensation, indeed! A strange approach! Similar proposal which would break basically the balance of power may be regarded as seeking for justification aimed at frustrating the negotiations and, later, the arms race to be given a green light....

As far as his plans for limiting the strategic weapons are concerned, considering some general formulations in the President's speech, we can find biased laying down of preliminary conditions. Instead of continuing with the SALT by preserving everything positive in it, Washington is making new allusions to unrealistic reduction aimed at affecting important sides of the Soviet potential and thus revealing their propaganda premediation.... Mr Reagan's speech has been planned at a time and on a matter as an attempt to distract one's mind off the militarist image of Washington's present government and to represent it to the world as an initiator of "historic steps towards disarmament. By proposing impossible and unacceptable things, Washington, unfortunately, is in search of an alibi, so that it can resume the course of a stepped up armament."

Mr Veselin Stoyanov, TV First Programme commentator: "It is obvious that the President's speech is a coin which has a propaganda value. He is seeking to ensure unilateral advantages to Washington, for the negotiations due to begin on November 30 in Geneva for example. Mr Reagan is striving after altering his unpleasant political portrait he himself has created and shifting the fault for the complicated international situation from the ailing head to the healthy one."

Mr Georgi Todorchev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in New York in a special report for Radio Sofia: "The chief aim of the speech lies not in the very proposals but in the President's attempt to create a favorable political climate for the United States, to calm down his Western allies, to pretend that Washington is not militaristically disposed. The U.S. ruling circles are also afraid of the impact Mr Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn next week can have and this is the reason why they were in a hurry with Mr Reagan's speech.

"The speech was delivered at a time which was suitable for neither the Americans nor the Europeans. The specialists in psychological brainwash of the public opinion intend to counter the traumatic impression Mr Reagan has made in Western Europe and in the world by his statements on the possibility of a limited nuclear war."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON 'BRIGHT STAR' MANEUVERS

AU181445 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Nov 81 p 5

[Georgi Kaloyanov article: "Pompous Names and Perfidious Intentions"]

[Text] U.S. Military exercises under the code name "Bright Star -- '82" are taking place on the shores of the Nile these days. These maneuvers involve 5,000 American soldiers from various branches of service equipped with the most modern weapons. Detachments of the Egyptian Army are also participating in these exercises. It is planned to pursue the maneuvers in Sudan, Somalia, and Oman, where the United States has established military bases or military facilities.

The goal of these maneuvers is to test the combat readiness of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, which has been established to protect the "vital interests" of the United States in the Middle East. Of course, the present military exercises are also testing the combat training of the host countries' military forces. These armies are assigned the role of gendarmes of the United States in the area.

The "vital interests" in question -- as we can see from the location of the countries participating in the maneuvers -- are expanding throughout a rather vast region, including the Middle East, the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. This is where the richest oilfields in the world are located and this is also where the strategic pipelines for the transportation of this oil are placed.

As we can see, the United States thinks that its "vital interests", that is, "its oil interests," cannot be protected other than by establishing military bases in the Middle East countries. Thus, the United States intends to virtually place these countries under its occupation so as to be able to make use of their oil resources. This is the final goal of the "Bright Star -- '82" military exercises.

U.S. politicians are by no means interested in a just and lasting solution of the problems in that area, especially in the settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict which is the crucial aspect of the Palestinian issue. They are only interested in a settlement according to their plans and following the model submitted by the United States. This is also the essence of the Camp David agreements, which are nothing but a plan to redesign the political map of the Middle East and create a "great Israel" as the main military-political base of the United States for a military penetration of this area.

What is even worse, the "Bright Star" maneuvers are threatening the security of the countries situated in the scope of these military exercises. Syria, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Ethiopia, and Iraq have already voiced their concern about these maneuvers as an important link in the chain of U.S. encroachment against other countries.

The "Bright Star" now shining over the Nile River is a demonstration of strength and reveals all those perfidious intentions of the United States involving the Middle East.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE

Visit to Plovdiv Continued

AU191041 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] During their second day in Plovdiv, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Robert Mugabe devoted their attention to the cultural and historical assets of the city and the modern and intensive agricultural development in the fertile Thrace region. They were accompanied by Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Milko Balev, Ivan Penav, first secretary of Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee, and the officials accompanying Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. They visited the House of Balabanov in the old part of the city famous for its architecture with its ornate elements so characteristic of the creativity of the revival period.

Following this, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Robert Mugabe and those accompanying them visited the Georgi Dimitrov scientific-production complex, which is implementing the latest achievements in agriculture. [Words indistinct] its director, Kiril Kralev, spoke on the use of automated information systems in the comprehensive management of the scientific and production activity.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

AU192001 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA) -- Today Bulgaria and Zimbabwe signed a frame agreement on the development of their economic cooperation for the 1981-1985 period.

The document was signed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council and Mr Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Witness Mangwende, the two countries' foreign ministers, initialled an air communications agreement and a cooperation agreement in radio and television sphere.

Final Talks Held 19 Nov

AU192003 Sofia BTA in English 1851 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA) -- The foundations of the fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe have been laid.

This is the balance-sheet the two countries' leaders Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Robert Mugabe, made at today's final talks on the results of Mr Mugabe's visit to Bulgaria.

Mr Mugabe said he was greatly impressed by Bulgaria's development in the political, economic and social sphere.

He invited Mr Todor Zhivkov to visit Zimbabwe and the invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Mugabe Departs Country 20 Nov

AU200742 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The official friendly visit to Bulgaria of Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union, ended today. He left Bulgaria this morning a short while ago.

Officials Attend Departure

AU201151 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Summary] Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's prime minister and chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union, left Bulgaria today.

"Accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Robert Mugabe said good-bye to the following persons present at Sofia Airport: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Geogri Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Chudomir Aleksandrov and deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers."

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN 19 NOV

AU191529 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA) -- Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr (Hiroyasu Tani), president of the Japanese "Tokyo Marouichi Shoji" firm, who is on a visit to our country.

LILOV MEETS CSSR NATIONAL FRONT DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

AU191936 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] On 19 November, Comrade Aleksandur Lilov received Tomas Travnicek, first deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leader of the CSSR National Front delegation, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council. The talk took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Satisfaction with the development of relations between the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and the CSSR National Front was expressed. The possibilities of their expanding and strengthening were also discussed. The meeting was attended by Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

RADIO, PRESS COMMENT FURTHER ON REAGAN SPEECH

Initiative Called 'Absurdity'

LD192240 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Editors Michal Berko and Ivan Horsky commentary]

[Text] [Michal Berko] Dear listeners, because of the current situation we are devoting today's foreign policy part of this bulletin to one event only: reactions to the speech which Reagan delivered to journalists at the National Press Club yesterday. He spoke for 20 minutes, mostly without notes, from a platform next to a stand on which diagrams were gradually presented during his speech about strategic arms. The graphs were to make visually more effective the almost flawless performance of the American President in front of the journalists present and the millions of television viewers watching his address. President Reagan left the hall to thunderous applause.

Today, 24 hours after this perfectly arranged performance, a wave of protests and disagreement is again mounting against this historically unique display of the absurdity to which political thinking can be brought in the West and in the United States. Its dominance by the ideology of confrontation, of contradiction, is becoming more evident with increasing clarity. While Reagan's predecessor Carter presented it in a demagogical campaign about human rights, the current president and his staff have decided to apply it in the military and stragegic area. President Reagan's speech can be fully characterized as an example of this. His speech is an attempt to take the wind from the sails of the growing peace movement in the West, to destabilize it and to introduce new elements of confrontation in relations with the USSR before Leonid Brezhhnev's visit to the FRG. What is most depressing is that this is an unprecedented attempt to justify a feverish nuclear arms build-up by the United States while at the same time feigning willingness to negotiate with the USSR.

However, should one want to deliberate about such serious issues as those of military and strategic balance, he must start from realistic standpoints, from facts and not the other way round. President Reagan wants the USSR to unilaterally dismantle its medium-range missiles and for this the American would be willing to abandon what they merely intend to do: Allegedly they will not deploy Pershing II missiles or land-based cruise missiles in West Europe. Not only this, the proposals for negotiations on strategic missiles and on the reduction of conventional forces in Europe are equally unrealistic.

Editor Ivan Horsky speaks in greater detail about these parts of the American President's speech:

[Ivan Horsky] As on the issue of nuclear arms on our continent, the American President did not speak about concrete measures by his government for the reduction of its own strategic arms. He generally assured the world of his good intentions and his political will to negotiate nuclear arms reduction, and he justified the almot 1-year delay in the deliberations by citing the need to get to know the issue in depth before presenting ideas on the basis of this knowledge. And as the White House puts emphasis on effect and also, evidently with the aim of eradicating embarrassing words from the political dictionary, the President yesterday declared bombastically:

[Begin Reagan recording in English fading into Hungarian translation] To symbolize this fundamental change in direction we will call these negotiations "START". [end recording]

So these are strategic arms reduction talks, not SALT -- Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. But this is only word play, because the change of a name does not bring a new quality to the issue, alhtough Ronald Reagan tried to prove it with words.

Facts speak a clearer language. The program of strategic arms modernization costing $180 billion over the next 5-year period should serve -- as was many times confirmed by several members of the U.S. administration -- to ensure a position which would enable Washington to dictate its terms so as to gain unilateral advantages. But this clashes with the universally valid principle of equal security.

It is the same regarding the issue of the reduction of forces in Europe. On this issue President Reagan spoke again on the need of measures by the USSR only.

[Begin Reagan recording in English] The defense needs of the Soviet Union hardly call for maintaining more combat divisions in East Germany today than were in the whole allied invasion force that landed in Normandy on D-Day. [Commentator translates this as: "The defense of the Soviet Union quite certainly does not call for as many soldiers as the Soviets keep in the GDR."] The Soviet Union could make no more convincing contribution to peace in Europe -- and in the world -- than by agreeing to reduce its conventional forces significantly and to constrain the potential for sudden aggression. [end recording]

So much for Ronald Reagan. Here again not a single word about the reciprocity of the West. This issue has been deliberated for over 7 years at the Vienna talks, and the talks are deadlocked because of the NATO countries, especially the United States. And it is known that it was the USSR who recalled 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR while the Pentagon transferred a further 24,000 personnel into the FRG recently. The West stubbornly rejects the proposals of the Warsaw pact countries in Vienna and by juggling with figures tries to prove the military supremacy of the socialist countries. In short, Reagan's proposals evidently aim at confusing public opinion in the West by claiming the U.S. willingness to negotiate and at the same time presenting absolutely unrealistic programs, which make a positive outcome from the talks impossible.

RUDE PRAVO; Bratislava PRAVDA

LD200938 Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 20 Nov (CTK) -- President Reagan's speech last Wednesday, though abounding in phrases about peace and detente, represents no indication of changes in his views of the basic question of the present time -- the issue of war and peace, the daily RUDE PRAVO commented today. The speech is just a carefully-weighed act, a propaganda ploy aimed to disguise the fact that U.S. nuclear war preparations continue at unchanged pace, the paper stressed. Not only many progressive organizations, but also many scientists voice a warning: Reagan's speech is a mere veiling maneuver, and everything remains unchanged in U.S. military and foreign policy, the paper noted. There is no doubt that the speech is a propagandist step connected with the oncoming visit of Leonid Brezhnev to Bonn, and is to create more complicated conditions for it, the paper stressed.

Bratislava, 20 Nov (CTK) — The Slovak daily PRAVDA said today that the USSR cannot agree with proposals which would mean the upsetting of the strategic equilibrium in Europe to the benefit of world imperialism. In its comment on U.S. President Reagan's latest statements concerning disarmament, the daily said that U.S. calculations exceed the framework of rationality since, contrary to logic, they assert that the Soviet Union has at present a 1:6 strategic supremacy. However, the U.S. "forget" to place in its strategic equations such important quantities as the U.S. forward-based units in Europe. The USSR cannot agree with similar calculations since it would threaten not only the security of the USSR and the other socialist countries but also peace in the whole world, PRAVDA added.

POLISH SOLIDARITY 'DESTRUCTIVE' POLICIES SCORED

Students' Strikes 'Blackmail'

AU191544 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Nov 81 p 7

[Commentary by Jan Lipavsky, RUDE PRAVO Warsaw correspondent, in column "Notes": "Serialized Blackmail"]

[Text] Despite the Sejm's appeal to end strikes, "Solidarity" continues to fan their hotbeds. The stage managers of these "protest" waves, which pauperize the country, are probably satisfied. They present the government, which is appealing for tranquillity and order, with a fait accompli. This also is the case regarding the ongoing strikes at institutes of higher learning. The cause? So-called Solidarity's intention to chase out of office the duly elected rector, Prof Hebda, from the Radom Higher Engineering School. But the scenario of this joint action of the so-called Independent Students Union and "Solidarity" attests to farther-reaching objectives. It wants to see how the government will react to "cadre revisions" also in the administration of other schools and whether they will succeed in "pushing" the government so far as to make it include in the draft law on the higher institutes of learning everything that the university-level strike committees want to smuggle into it.

On Monday, before sending it to the Sejm, the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic devoted itself to this draft and had grave reservations about it. It noted that the draft law "lacks a number of aspects, important from the viewpoint of statewide interests." Particularly dangerous is the trend "to make elitist centers of the higher institutes of learning," which would be outside the state's control and influence. The government communique further states that the Council of Ministers also must have influence on drafting the plans and programs of fields of study, regulating the number of students from the viewpoint of the needs of the economy, culture and similar things. But this is precisely what does not suit the strikers and their advisers from "Solidarity."

And thus the government is again being pushed to the wall: Either -- allegedly -- the appropriate ministry will agree to the recall of Prof Hebda from the post of rector and the draft law on the higher institutes of learning will contain what the "self-governing" students want, or the strikes will continue, and at all institutes of higher learning. This is an intentional and unfastidious blackmailing of both the government and the highest Polish legislative body -- the Sejm. It clearly intimates what "Solidarity" would like to make of the two constitutional agencies -- merely registration chambers, obediently recording its decisions.

Western Aid for 'Puppets'

AU191543 Prague PRACE in Czech 18 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Vladimir Nakaryakov: "Western Stakes on an 'Experiment'"]

[Excerpts] The latest events in Poland have cast a sharp light on the positions of the individual political forces. Whereas the PZPR, the government and the Sejm are exerting maximum efforts to stabilize the situation and to find a way out of the profound social and economic crisis, the extremist forces in "Solidarity" continue to pursue a policy of destruction and counterbalancing power and make illicit use of the rank-and-file members' trust, dragging them into adventurous activities directed against their own country.

Also the contours of those forces beyond Poland's borders that are guiding the "Solidarity" extremists from behind the scenes, literally like puppets, are becoming increasingly visible.

Many representatives of NATO member states have spoken recently about the situation in Poland. Many of those official figures, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, for example, proclaim the West's noninterference in internal Polish affairs and the need for economic assistance to Poland. However, at the same time they let their special services, which mastermind the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland, act freely and use, under the cloak of "aid," all kinds of channels to furnish the "Solidarity" propaganda apparatus with technical devices for its destructive, provocative activity within the country.

This is borne out, to cite only the most recent example, by the decision of the West German DGB trade union federation to donate to "Solidarity" a radio broadcasting station, as announced by Z. Bujak, one of the chief extremists of this Polish organization, following his week-long visit to the FRG. "Friends from the FRG" have already provided so-called Solidarity with a copying facility for casette recordings and have promised to supply an entire television studio. It is well known for what purposes such facilities are being used; that applies also to the printing facilities that have been sent by "friends" from the American AFL-CIO trade union federation.

A vociferous campaign is being conducted in the United States about gigantic food shipments to Poland worth millions of dollars. However, for the time being this aid looks like when you are offered a candy and are expected to suck it from behind a piece of glass. The bombastic figures are always followed by excuses and references to Poland's debt of $27 billion and finally the West dictates political conditions.

The American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes candidly in an editorial article entitled "Aid for the Polish Experiment" that "Western aid must be made contingent on gradual reforms of the system and on the binding promise that, as heretofore, the main burden will be shouldered by the Soviet Union and other Polish allies from the Warsaw Pact." The American newspaper goes on to say, without concealing anything, that the West is vitally interested in the success of the "Polish experiment," which could some day yield a geopolitical victory for it.

It is thus clear on the victory of which forces in Poland the West is putting its stakes. This was confirmed, incidentally, by an official as competent as American Secretary of State A. Haig, when he referred to the legitimate government of the Polish People's Republic, which seeks to establish order in the country, as "reactionary forces" which, according to his words, are beginning to gain the upper hand. This is borne out allegedly by the operative military groups that have been dispatched by the Polish Government to cities and rural areas to help the population and local people's power bodies. One thus cannot commit an error when one says that the United States is resolved to help not the Polish people but Polish counterrevolution.

OFFICIAL URGES ADOPTION OF SOVIET LABOR METHOD

AU182128 [Editorial Report] Under the headline "Are Soviet Experiences Not Valid for Us?" Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 17 November on page 3 carries a 2,400-word interview given by Ladislav Jasik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO], to RUDE PRAVO's Svatopluk Smutny. The interview, the place and date of which are not given, deals with the "work teams' method of organizing labor and remuneration" as applied in the Soviet Union and with the possibilities for applying it in Czechoslovakia.

In the introductory passage, Smutny notes that even though the Soviet method (which is to become the "main form" of organizing labor and remuneration throughout the Soviet national economy, according to a resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress) is being discussed and "popularized" in the CSSR, so far "to the detriment of the cause, the relevant state and economic agencies have not approached its application in the spirit of the CSSR Government Resolution No 382-1980." That is also, according to Smutny, the reason for his interview with the URO secretary.

In the interview itself, Jasik explains -- on the basis of the method's application in Soviet enterprises -- the principles, purpose and advantages of the "work teams' method of organizing labor and remuneration."

Speaking about the prospects of the method's application in Czechoslovakia, Jasik says that "it could become an effective way of bringing the Set of Measures down to the workplaces," and that as an example of "khozraschet [economic accountability] at the lowest level" it is precisely what the Czechoslovak economy needs, "like a fish needs water." He also stresses the "great political significance" of the Soviet method, since "the collective is becoming not only the basic element of management but also represents the crucial embryo of a gradually emerging communist social self-administration."

Jasik admits that a past attempt to "consistently apply unity of labor rationalization and remuneration" in Czechoslovakia proved to be "unsatisfactory," but he attributes this to the fact that -- unlike in the Soviet model -- it was primarily the wage issue that was dealt with whereas "rationalization of labor remained on paper."

Reporting on the URO's activities in support of the Soviet method's application in Czechoslovakia, Jasik mentions that it has already discussed "possibilities for its verification in an experiment" in "designated enterprises." He calls it, however, a "grave shortcoming" that so far the "relevant ministries have not issued even a provisional outline of principles for the verification and application" of the Soviet method, even though there is "plenty of information" about it.

Responding to Smutny's remark that "the ministries possibly assume that we do not have suitable conditions" for the introduction of the Soviet method, Jasik insists that "the conditions are more than good" and refers to the more than 200,000 work teams bearing or competing for the title "socialist labor brigade" and to the 6,000 collectives, mostly in the building industry, applying the "Zlobin method." He regards the managerial personnel's objections, caused by the fact that the Soviet method makes it possible to "pinpoint responsibility for plan fulfillment also in the managerial sphere," as an obstacle to the method's introduction.

Jasik goes on to discuss -- on the basis of Soviet experience -- the positive impact of the Soviet method on efficiency and quality of labor, work discipline, the "sociopolitical initiative and activity of the working people" and on labor productivity, and deals with the role of the foreman in the system.

He then turns to problems concerning the introduction of the new method. He advocates its introduction in "carefully selected collectives" before its application throughout the economy, and reviews the "prerequisites" for the introduction. He refers in this context to the "breakdown of the plan," including performance and other norms; to the stipulation of "obligations and authority" throughout the enterprise hierarchy, and to the solution of the work teams' "compensation for time lost owing to the management's failings in material-technical supplies." There will also be other problems that will have to be resolved before the Soviet system can be applied, according to Jasik, who mentions as an example "the need to bring speedily into harmony such seeming trifles as the labor code and the right of a foreman or head of a squad to distribute bonuses" and "some other issues of the wage system."

Jasik goes on to draw attention to the "conflicts" that may arise in asserting the new method -- as in asserting "any other new thing" -- and to the importance of the enterprise managements' and trade union organizations' work with the work teams involved in it. He also emphasizes the role of the head of a work team, and notes the need to "resolve the relation between him and the foreman and between foremen in multishift operations."

In conclusion, Jasik says that "like the Soviet Union and Bulgaria," Czechoslovakia should also start implementing the Soviet method, and describes it as "an objective inevitability" in the present situation.

The Jasik interview is also carried by Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 17 November, on page 3.

LENART RECEIVES LEADING GEORGIAN OFFICIAL

LD191746 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today in Bratislava received Irakliy Gvertsiteli, member of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, chairman of the Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology and first vice president of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

They discussed specific ways of deepening and broadening mutual cooperation between the scientific and technological bases of the two countries. They praised the results achieved in cooperation to date, especially in geology, agriculture, the construction industry and health care.

STROUGAL RECEIVES HUNGARIAN ENVOY KOVACS

LD170036 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Today in Prague Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia, with whom he discussed the further development of cooperation of both countries primarily in the economic sphere.

INDRA, ASSEMBLY DELEGATION LEAVE FOR CYPRUS 18 NOV

LD181004 Prague CTK in English 0836 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Prague, 18 Nov (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly led by Chairman Alois Indra left for an official visit to Cyprus today, at the invitation of President of the House of Representatives Yeoryios Ladas.

Tour of Island

LD192300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Cyprus: A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has visited the southern areas of the island.

As our special correspondent, (Svatoslav Ajt) reports, the delegation was welcomed to the important industrial and tourist center of Limassol by the city mayor, who highly praised the cooperation of the two friendly countries. The Czechoslovak deputies then visited several industrial enterprises which closely cooperate with our factories.

GREETINGS SENT TO SWEDISH LEFT PARTY CONGRESS

LD192140 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 19 Nov (CTK) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia sent Thursday a telegram of greetings to the 26th Congress of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden which will take place in Sodertalje on November 20-24.

The telegram said that the congress is taking place at a difficult period of a sharpened international class struggle. The reactionary imperialist forces, especially in the United States which hates social progress, freedom and independence of nations, jeopardize peace and the European civilization by their plans of a so-called limited nuclear war.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party expressed its firm conviction that unified and decisive actions of the socialist countries, communist and workers parties, and other peace-loving forces will thwart the plans of imperialism, and bring new successes in the struggle for detente, disarmament and the strengthening of peace.

HAVLIN RECEIVES CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATIONS

LD171748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Today Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received heads of delegations of fraternal parties' Central Committees who are attending the international scientific conference of multilateral commissions of socialist countries on problems of the theory of culture and sciences and literature and art. The commission is at present discussing in Prague questions of the cultural heritage under socialism.

Comrade Josef Havlin informed heads of delegations about the fulfillment of the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress especially in the field of culture.

KAPEK ATTENDS, JAKES ADDRESSES PRAGUE AKTIV

LD192343 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] An aktiv of party officials of Prague University and colleges and of the Prague School of Economy on the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress was held in Prague today. Comrades Milos Jakes and Antonin Kapek, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium were also present at the aktiv. Comrade Milos Jakes spoke on the conclusions of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum. Among other things, he analysed in detail external economic relations and their effect on our national economy.

BENO ADDRESSES PRAGUE SEMINAR ON PARTY ISSUES

LD200030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, spoke at today's all-state seminar in Prague on topical issues of deepening the leading role of the party in the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

He paid particular attention to the content, aims and methods of improving forms of party activity, and to the creative application and development of the Leninist style of work in connection with the current tasks marked out by the 16th congress and consequent session of the CPCZ Central Committee. He stressed that the improvement of the leadership of the party should reflect the need for the more effective carrying through of the strategic party line of the congress, an increase in effectiveness of production, work quality, application of the need of economy and application of the results of scientific-technological progress. This calls for a comprehensive approach and the development of all-sided political-organizational, ideoeducational and mass-political work on the part of the party bodies at all levels, Mikulas Beno said at the end of his speech.

LUCAN ADDRESSES PACEM IN TERRIS MEETING 12 NOV

AU162020 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Nov 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Meeting of the Federal Committee of the Association of Catholic Clergymen, Pacem in Terris; Noble Work for the Cause of Peace and Our Country's Further Prosperity" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] BANSKA BYSTRICA (CTK) -- A FESTIVE SESSION OF AN EXPANDED FEDERAL COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN PACEM IN TERRIS, HELD ON THE OCCASION OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THIS ORGANIZATION, WAS HELD IN BANSKA BYSTRICA YESTERDAY.

The deliberations were attended by CSSR Deputy Premier M. LUCAN and the CSR and SSR ministers of culture M. KLUSAK AND M. VALEK.

In the name of the CSSR Government, CSSR Deputy Premier M. Lucan congratulated the Catholic clergymen on the 10th anniversary of the founding of their organization -- Pacem in Terris.

In the opening part of his speech, M. Lucan spoke about the current international situation, noting the activation of the aggressive forces of imperialism, which are exposing mankind to the danger of nuclear catastrophe.

In the next part of his speech, Deputy Premier M. Lucan said: THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY, WHICH WAS FOUNDED 30 YEARS AGO, AND THE ASSOCIATION OF CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN PACEM IN TERRIS, WHICH JOINED IT 10 YEARS AGO, HAVE DONE CONSIDERABLE, MERITORIOUS WORK. UNDER THE SLOGAN "SERVING GOD AND THE FATHERLAND," YOUR MOVEMENT HAS JOINED THE RANKS OF FIGHTERS FOR WORLD PEACE AND ITS MEMBERS BELONG TO THE FOUNDERS OF THE WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION. MANY OF THEM WERE MEMBERS OF THE LEADING AGENCIES OF THE WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT, SUCH AS, FOR EXAMPLE, THE DECEASED JOSEF PLOJHAR. THIS WAS PIONEER WORK. THEY DID NOT HAVE IT EASY EITHER SOCIALLY OR POLITICALLY. IN THEIR DEFENDING THE NOBLE IDEAS OF PEACE, THEY MORE THAN ONCE MET WITH VOICES OF DISAGREEMENT. THEY WERE THREATENED WITH THE PUNISHMENT OF THE CHURCH ALTHOUGH THEY WERE GUILTY OF NOTHING OTHER THAN ASSERTING, FROM PATRIOTIC POSITIONS, THE NOBLE IDEAS OF PEACE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR INNER CONVICTION, OF -- AS GOOD CZECHS AND SLOVAKS -- WALKING TOGETHER WITH THEIR NATIONS, WITH THEIR PEOPLE. We remember how at the beginning of our socialist path the Catholic peace movement was criticized and attacked only because it was in agreement with the wishes of the people to live in peace and dignity and like humans.

At your second congress, you said that you do not want to be just spectators of our life, but active participants. These words have not been an empty proclamation; on the contrary, they have become the foundation of the concrete activity of your clergymen's association, which has been ACTIVELY PARTICIPATING ALSO IN SEARCHING FOR WAYS TO SETTLE THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE. YOU HAVE BEEN CREATING SOMETHING NEW, SOMETHING THAT FORMERLY DID NOT EXIST IN THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND A NEW FORM OF THE STATE -- THE SOCIALIST STATE. YOUR PIONEERING WORK HAS YIELDED SUCCESS. WE HAVE SUCCEEDED IN CREATING A MODEL FOUNDED ON MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND BILATERAL TRUST.

It is no secret for any of us that destructive and reactionary forces have been uniting against this very humane endeavor, forces which do not wish socialism well. We can see it graphically today in the example of neighboring fraternal Poland. But also today we can repeat what has already been said more than once before: Their plans will not succeed.

WE KNOW THAT YOUR PATRIOTIC WORK IN THE PACEM IN TERRIS ASSOCIATION IS NOT LIKED BY SOME CRITICS, AND THAT TO THEM IT LOOKS "POLITICALLY TINGED" AND INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE PROFESSION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST. HOWEVER, THESE CRITICS ARE FORGETTING THAT THEY THEMSELVES HAVE ACTUALLY BECOME POLITICALLY DEPENDENT, ON CIRCLES WHICH DO NOT WISH SOCIALIST CZECHOSLOVAKIA WELL. CERTAINLY, YOUR WORK CANNOT BE APPROVED OF, FOR EXAMPLE, BY THE CIRCLES, THE CHURCH EMIGRES, WHO ARE CONSTANTLY ACCUSING YOU OF BEING TRAITORS, DEPICTING YOU AS TRAITORS. THIS IS A VERY INTERESTING ARGUMENT. HE WHO STAYS WITH HIS NATION IS, ACCORDING TO THEM, A TRAITOR, AND HE WHO CASTS MUD AND DIRT AT HIS OWN PEOPLE IS A HERO. THIS IS PERVERTED LOGIC. OUR PEOPLE DO NOT WANT TO HAVE ANYTHING IN COMMON WITH THOSE WHO HAVE ESTRANGED THEMSELVES FROM THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO ARE FIGHTING AGAINST ITS INNERMOST INTERESTS.

ALREADY AT THE STATEWIDE CONFERENCE OF THE CSSR NATIONAL FRONT IN 1971, CSSR PRESIDENT G. HUSAK SAID THAT WE WILL NOT PERMIT ATTEMPTS AT MIXING RELIGION WITH POLITICS OR MISUSING IT TO CREATING AN ANTISOCIALIST OPPOSITION, AND STRESSED THAT WE ARE SINCERELY INTERESTED IN A SENSIBLE ARRANGEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL CHURCHES.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF OUR STATE TOWARD RELIGION IS BASED ON CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES, GUARANTEEING THE CITIZEN'S RIGHT TO RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AND A FULFILLED RELIGIOUS LIFE. HOWEVER, AT THE SAME TIME THIS RELATIONSHIP IS BASED ON MUTUAL TRUST AND UNDERSTANDING. SUCH RELATIONS ARE ONE OF THE DECISIVE FACTORS WHEN RESOLVING ISSUES OF COMMON INTEREST.

We regularly consult with your association on issues pertaining to the fundamental questions of relations between the state and church. We want to do this also in future, and I can assure you that the state agencies will always sensitively and attentively consider your justified demands. We want to continue to cooperate with you and help you in your work.

THE ASSOCIATION OF CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN IS REGISTERED IN OUR SOCIAL STRUCTURE AS AN INSTITUTION WITH A PEACE PROGRAM, WHICH STRIVES FOR CREATING GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND WHICH SUPPORTS THE CONSTRUCTIVE ENDEAVOR OR OUR WORKING PEOPLE. THESE STATUTES ARE IN HARMONY WITH OUR SOCIALIST STATEHOOD, AND THEREFORE IT IS OUR MORAL AS WELL AS LEGALLY ARISING DUTY TO DEFEND YOUR CLERGYMEN'S ASSOCIATION AGAINST ALL WHO DO NOT WISH IT WELL. IT IS LOGICAL THAT THE SECTOR OF OUR SOCIETY WHICH WANTS PEACE AND THE PEOPLE'S HAPPY LIFE HAS NOT ONLY THE RIGHT TO EXIST BUT ALSO TO LEGAL PROTECTION. ANYONE WHO WOULD LIKE TO ATTACK YOUR MOVEMENT SHOULD REALIZE THAT HE IS INDIRECTLY ATTACKING SOCIALIST COEXISTENCE, RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE AND CHURCH, AND THAT TO SUCH AN ATTACK HE WILL GET A COGENT REPLY.

As Catholic clergymen, you have been following the development of relations between our state and the Vatican, and the negotiations conducted in this respect. THE CSSR GOVERNMENT APPROACHED THESE TALKS, AND WILL DO SO IN FUTURE, WITH FULL RESPONSIBILITY. WE THINK THAT WITH GOOD WILL AND RESPECT FOR THE INTERESTS OF BOTH SIDES WE CAN ACHIEVE POSITIVE RESULTS.

LENART VISITS BRATISLAVA SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE

LD182258 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today made a brief working visit to the Institute of Molecular Biology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava. He acquainted himself with the reporting of conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee Fourth Plenum and the CPSL Central Committee session which followed related to the activity of the institute and with the possibilities of speeding up the utilization of scientific-research results in practice.

HONECKER, SCHUERER REPORT TO CENTRAL COMM[illegible]

LD191136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1116 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Nov (ADN) -- The third SED Central Committee meeting opened in Berlin on Thursday.

The Politiburo report was given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, gave a report on the draft of the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy between 1981 and 1985 and on the draft of the 1982 economic plan.

Discussion has begun on both items of the agenda. The Central Committee meeting will continue on Friday.

REAGAN ARMS PROPOSALS ASSESSED: 'NOT SERIOUS'

LD192120 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Horst Grothe commentary]

[Text] The American President has made a disarmament proposal. These words, dear listeners, are spoken without any ironical intentions, for the matter under discussion demands complete seriousness. Some day a genuine answer to the Soviet proposals will come from the United States -- it has to come, if the world is not to become overburdened with armaments and frozen solid in a cold war, quite apart from any other dangers. There is clearly a considerable way to go for such a genuine answer, and great efforts by the global peace movement are still necessary.

Yesterday's proposals with the so-called zero-option for land-based medium-range missiles in Europe are indicative neither of the seriousness of the situation nor of the serious intentions behind the words. What is at stake here? The suggestion is for the land-power USSR to dismantle its land-based medium-range missiles. Then the United States would refrain from positioning such weapons in the future. That is to say, either the Soviet Union reduces its defense capability unilaterally or, in the case of a refusal, the United States increases its nuclear attack capabilities on the European continent with the stationing of Pershing VV and cruise missiles. It does not matter how -- in either case the balance of power between the two systems would be destroyed.

However, as is known, there is rough military parity between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and the number of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe is also approximately equal. The Soviet Union has 975 units at its disposal, the NATO countries more than 986; of this the United States has more than 700 air and sea-based missiles. In addition the British have 64 ballistic missiles and 55 Vulcan bombers while the French have 98 missiles and 46 Mirage-4 bombers. None of these weapons, which all could carry a cargo of death over the USSR borders, is mentioned in the American proposal. There is no mention of them in the American disarmament proposal. The zero option can therefore only be understood to mean that the United States is not prepared to make any concessions in the disarmament talks due to start on 30 November in Geneva.

Does one seriously believe in Washington that the USSR would be prepared to give up the balance of power in Europe, a balance on which the policy of detente of the seventies was based and with which all progress achieved since then, so clearly visible to all peoples, is connected? Does one really believe that socialists with the responsibilities of government would play with the fates of the peoples in their care, would leave them unarmed against the guns of an imperialist superpower, as it were?

Of course, no one believes that. In spite of the many wrong assessments which the U.S. Government is allowing itself at present, this is one which it is not making.

DPA reported last night from Washington that government officials hardly make a secret of the fact that they do not believe that the USSR will accept the zero solution. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, too, always closely in touch with American thinking, said this morning: The Western suggestion is based on the premise that Moscow cannot accept it. Why, then, this show of disarmament? The proposals are actually aimed at the peace movement, growing from day to day, which no government can ignore any longer. The wool is to be pulled over their eyes, especially with the word zero option, which is meant to suggest the goodwill of the United States to remove the nuclear danger.

Yesterday's speech is above all the result of the enormously quick growth of the peace movements in the West European countries, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes, and in the opinion of the AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINEN, too, the zero option turns out to be an excellent means of temporarily dispersing the fears of the people. It is an attempt to win back at least a part of public opinion in Europe, according to SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG. The proposals were presented in Washington with this in mind. Quite against normal practice, the televised speech was timed so that the Europeans could watch it during prime time. The U.S. Government, which is saving on school meals for children and pensions for old people, payed the West European mass media for transmitting the speech via satellite. This must be a unique event. However, even with such propaganda maneuvers, the effect of the Soviet peace offensive can hardly be countered in the long-term.

PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION VISITS UNITED STATES

AU191250 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Washington (ADN) -- The GDR Peace Council delegation which has been staying in the United States for a week now and is headed by Secretary General Werner Ruempel has met with representatives of numerous U.S. organizations and antiwar movements. It had meetings with the U.S.-GDR Friendship Committee, the American League of Resistance Fighters Against War as well as with representatives of the church. Parson Helmut Orphal, member of the GDR delegation, had talks with Parson Robert McClean of the United Methodist Church, and with Lucius Walker of the Interdenominational Association on the Joint Concern with Maintaining Peace.

During a meeting with leading trade unionists a lively exchange of ideas was conducted between Werner Ruempel and William Winpisinger, president of the Machinists' Trade Union. Winpisinger reported on the struggle to defend the social achievements which is linked with the struggle against the intensified armament course. Despite different viewpoints on details both sides agreed that at present there is nothing more important than to support peace.

PAUL VERNER RECEIVES CPCZ OFFICIAL IN BERLIN

AU191224 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday Paul Verner, SED Central Committee Politburo member, received Lubomir Prochazka, head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department for Social Organizations and National Committees, who is in Berlin for an exchange of experiences.

The talks concentrated on the experiences of the fraternal parties in implementing the decisions of their party congresses on a national level. The talks were attended by Frantisek Hamouz, CSSR ambassador to the GDR, and Klaus Sorgenicht, chief of the SED Central Committee Department for State and Legal Matters.

ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU161940 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Nov 81 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- At the conclusion of their several-day visit to the GDR, the members of the Zambian military delegation led by Wilson Chakulya, minister of defense of the Republic of Zambia, were received on Friday by Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. During the friendly talk both sides stressed their intention to further deepen the traditional friendship between the two states and armies. Minister Chakulya thanked his hosts for their hospitality and for the manifestations of genuine solidarity shown to the delegation during its stay in the GDR.

The meeting was also attended by Deputy Defense Ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Col Gen Fritz Streletz and Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach. The Zambian military delegation was seen off with military honors at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport on the same day.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OFFICIAL VISITS SRV

AU171007 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Nov 81 p 2

[Summary] Hanoi (ADN) -- On Sunday Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, received Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Contract Court. Both sides expressed their satisfaction over the constant development of relations between the two countries and discussed questions of implementing the principle of democratic centralism in the management and planning of the national economy. "Pham Van Dong stressed the great interest of the SRV in continuing the mutual exchange of experiences in this fields."

MINISTER OF INTERIOR DISCUSSES SECURITY POLICY

AU191227 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Nov 81 p 2

[Summary] Schwerin (ADN) -- On Tuesday, Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, GDR minister of interior and head of the German People's Police, discussed topical problems of the SED security policy at a combat group conference of the Schwerin SED Bezirk leadership. Minister Dickel praised the achievements of the members of the combat groups and expressed the conviction that they will fulfill the class assignment of the 10th SED Congress with even greater resourcefulness and political awareness. "The interlacing of the struggle for peace and security with the efforts for universally strengthening the socialist state is of particular importance today." The participants at the conference unanimously adopted a greetings message to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the National Defense Council, assuring him of their loyality to the party and state leadership and their firm determination to reliably protect the socialist state.

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTIC COOPERATION -- Vientiane, 14 Nov (ADN) -- An agreement on the cooperation of the journalist federations of the GDR and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos in the coming 5 years was concluded on Friday in Vientiane. The document, was signed by the secretary of the Laotian Journalists Federation, Somsanouk, and by Horst Grothe, head of a journalists' delegation for the GDR Journalists Federation (VDJ). Among other things, the agreement envisions further support of Laotian journalists in training and advanced training. At present the second course organized by the VDJ is taking place in Vientiane for members of the Laotian mass media. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1048 GMT 14 Nov 81 LD]

REAGAN FOUR-POINT PROPOSAL VIEWED, CRITICIZED

LD191908 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Nov (MTI) -- The Hungarian papers cover widely in their Thursday issues the foreign political speech made by U.S. President Reagan on Thursday.

NAPSZAVA carries a commentary by the Washington correspondent of MIT, Pal Bokor, entitled "Reagan's 'Peace Proposals' in the Spirit of Unilateral Advantages." It runs: "Washington continues to disregard the already signed SALT-2 treaty in its proposals, and it wishes to start a new round of negotiations being more to its advantage. Reagan devoted a considerable part of his address to painting the Soviet military supremacy by way of justification for its talking positions of Washington. This position, however, is unapt to calm the West European public opinion worried over U.S. attitudes.

The words of State Secretary Haig commenting the President's speech have revealed: It was meant more for the public opinion than for the Soviet partner."

Headlined "Reagan Demands Concessions from the Soviet Union in Geneva," the NEPSZABADSAG commentary says that "it was the first time that Reagan conceded that the NATO missile schemes are questioned by part of the new generation on both sides of the Atlantic."

The paper's correspondent in Washington, Peter Vajda, deals with the speech in a separate commentary, saying: "With his Wednesday statements Reagan wished to counterbalance the storm of protests triggered in Europe by NATO's missile plans and the American allegations about the limited nuclear war. On the other hand, the timing of the speech before Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn was not accidental.

"The West European criticism -- and also the growing wave of domestic criticism -- seems to have led Washington, after bitter debates, to a decision that it is time to change tone. The change in tone, however, does not mean a change in line. It is first of all a propaganda move, and the U.S. cabinet has put forth a proposal essentially unacceptable for the other side. To put it plainly, these demands are aimed at upsetting the European balance of military forces.

"Understandably, after all this a good number of political analysts in Washington see little likelihood that Reagan's proposals are even able to take the wind out of the West European sails of protest.

"Reagan's programme is designed to help the United States to unilateral advantages," says MAGYAR HIRLAP, adding that it is admitted even by the U.S. press that the U.S. arms limitation proposal is unacceptable for the Soviet Union.

"The 3d and 4th proposals of Reagan took a stand in general terms on questions concerning which the Soviet Union has already presented a number of concrete initiatives: They call for a mutual reduction of conventional armed forces in Europe and elaboration of further measures directed at avoiding a surprise nuclear strike."

Commenting the presidential address, State Secretary Haig has practically conceded: "The Soviet Union can hardly accept the U.S. proposal on the European-based medium-range missiles."

MAGYAR NEMZET carries the commentary of its New York correspondent Janos Avar, entitled "Reagan's Proposals on Arms Limitation."

He says that the principal aim of Reagan's proposal is "to reassure the allies looking more and more uneasy at Washington's policy, as well as to 'prepare' for the European response to the Bonn visit Leonid Brezhnev begins late this week."

"The Reagan administration suggests that the Soviet Union should fully dismantle not only the SS-20 missiles but also the SS-4s and SS-5s. In return, and only at this point, Washington will be prepared to abandon carrying out NATO's Euromissile decision. Washington makes no secret of the fact that, although Reagan says they are willing to listen to and contemplate the Soviet counter-proposals in Geneva, Moscow's refusal of the American concept would open the way to the NATO deployment," runs MAGYAR NEMZET.

Proposal's 'Strange Logic'

LD192216 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] In the past 24 hours commentators nearly everywhere in the world have analyzed Reagan's speech yesterday. What proportion of Reagan's proposals is made up of propaganda elements and realities which serve as a basis for negotiations? This is the topic of the commentary by Elemer Csak:

[Csak] The greatness of deeds has never been measured in traditional units, yards, meters, or hours. Thus, the message of President Reagan, which has been judged by him to be historic, could be significant, although it was apparently hastily prepared and hurriedly publicized.

The endeavor, by the way, was (?aroused) by a truly pressing, approaching event, mainly Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn which begins this weekend. It is possible that this display appeared to be important, because of the increasing anxiety of the Western public as manifested in peace demonstrations. Presumably, the message had still another important intention: to influence the Soviet Union and confront it with accomplished facts before the negotiations in Geneva set for 30 November and so from the very outset to start with advantages at the bilateral talks.

Of course, the U.S. President's letter, which was sent to Moscow, and the stating of a readiness for negotiations could also be evaluated as a quietening down of the aggressive, anti-Soviet [tone], a kind of change of tone from the Washington administration, except that a change of tone is not necessarily a change of direction. Looking behind the Reagan-type four points it is not difficult to notice the intention that the White House wants, with the negotiating proposals, not to decrease but precisely to increase the distance of the path leading to agreement, because it is the desire that the Soviet Union should dismantle all of its medium-range missiles, the new ones and the old ones too, the ones on this side of the Urals and those beyond the Urals. This demand goes beyond every precondition thus far.

The second point shows the same type of strange, upside-down logic. It was explained by President Reagan that the delay of arms limitation talks actually serves the success of arms limitations. In a similarly strange train of thought, he said that negotiations must be started not where they were stopped. He said this as if arms limitation talks were being awaited not because of the U.S. side, and as though it was not the United States that was still procrastinating -- after 2 and 1/2 years -- on SALT II.

The third and fourth points of the presidential position were conceived in terms of arms reductions, but they objected to Soviet superiority in the European battle order of forces.

In those European circles which immediately and enthusiastically greeted the Reagan-type points, the rejecting nature of the Soviet reaction was taken in the wrong way. However, they could scarcely have expected something different, because diplomatic practice over many centuries has demonstrated quite a number of times that negotiations can only be approached with a readiness for agreement; and, in the case of equal partners with the same strength, preconditions and evocative accusations do not lead to results: not even if they are called negotiating proposals and historic deeds.

'Impossible Conditions'

LD201136 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Nov (MTI) -- West European government circles in all the capitals where people vehemently protested against the American nuclear missile deployment plan received positively the Wednesday speech of Reagan, stated the foreign political commentator of the Thursday night news program of the Hungarian Television.

The commentator added: Reagan apparently intended his proposal as a gesture. He wanted to seem compliant with the allied partners and the public demanding negotiations. The timing of Reagan's statement indicates this in the first place: It was made four days before Brezhnev's highly important visit. Then the changed tone: the American President tried to appear objective, dropping this time his regular accusations and personal insults, although -- and here the commentator quoted the reaction of the Soviet TASS news agency -- he named some quite fantastic figure claiming that the Soviet Union had an "overwhelming advantage in the order of six-to-one."

The press coverage of the speech was also organized in a very circumspect way: Reagan, quite unusually, delivered his speech at 10:00 a.m. Washington time so that the European television stations can broadcast it in prime time. Besides, contrary to its previous practice, this time the United States had consulted its Western allies. The favorable reaction of the Western governments was undoubtedly to be attributed to this gesture also.

The essence, however, is the proposal itself. The commentator established and outlined Reagan's "zero-option" stating: The name rings well, just if the Soviet Union were to dismantle its European missiles according to this "option" (and the U.S. failed to cancel in return the deployment of new missiles) the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty members would remain defenceless while in the West the British and French nuclear weapons -- as they are not American -- would remain in firing position just as well as the similar submarine-launch American weapons which not being "land launch" would not figure in "zero option" either.

Can Washington seriously think that the Soviet Union could accept as negotiations base such preliminary conditions? Whether these impossible conditions are not meant to foil the negotiations, put all blame on the Soviet Union and open the way to the deployment of the new missiles? Put the question the commentator and quoted also several Western press opinions and well-known personalities expressing the same fear. He stressed then: These suppositions were unfortunately not groundless. It has already been proved that the NATO reckons exactly on this, he added quoting in support NATO Secretary-General Luns as saying two days before Reagan's speech: "If the Soviet-American talks to begin in Geneva on the reduction of intermediate range nuclear missiles fail, it will be the fault of the Soviet Union alone."

PARTY ANSWER TO 1956 COUNTERREVOLUTION DISCUSSED

LD191926 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Nov (MTI) -- The main features of the swift process of politico-economic consolidation that followed the Hungarian counterrevolution of 1956 are discussed in an article by Istvan Katona, member and department head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, published in the November issue of TARSADALMI SZEMLE, the party's theoretical periodical.

The author sets out from the fact that after the counterrevolution the party gave an answer, which has proved correct until today, to the question why the tragical events had taken place. The reasons evidently were: 1) dogmatism and sectarianism, 2) revisionism and opportunism, 3) hostile activities at home, 4) overt intervention by international reaction. "These four reasons are closely interrelated and inseparable, and nor their order is liable to arbitrary change."

Istvan Katona reminds that "even today the hostile propaganda seeks to give the post-1956 changes the appearance that many of their elements were, so to speak, to be thanked to the counterrevolution. The facts, however, provide evidence just to the contrary. It was within the party that the renascence-oriented process fraught with self-critical elements set off the ground in the years after 1953, and it was just the revisionist and counter-revolutionary forces that prevented it from going through." So, the tasks that cropped up following the suppression of the counterrevolution were not unexpected in this sense.

"The theoretical-political basis of consolidation was, in brief, as follows: to apply Marxism-Leninism in a creative manner, to accomplish the socialist goals in a broad popular-national unity, and to forge a tight cohesion of patriotism and internationalism. In other words: to go the way of Lenin.

"The bourgeois propaganda has always sought to make the social, political and economic tension encountered occasionally in the socialist countries appear as consequences stemming logically and inescapably from the essence of the system. It did so apropos of the events that occurred in Berlin in 1953, in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and now it is doing the same in the context of the Polish developments. Nevertheless, as is proved by the thorough analysis of the Hungarian events of 1956 too, it was not the system but the management which met with a crisis. And the reason was just the leaders departing in many ways from the principles and practice decisive for the substance of the system," runs the article.

Speaking of the role of power, the author establishes, starting from the Hungarian experience of 1956: "In the socialist revolution, in the period of a transition from capitalism to socialism, power plays a central role. It is the socialist power alone that can secure the condition for socialist building and the frustration of counterrevolutionary attempts."

According to Istvan Katona, "the gravest crime to be blamed on the leaders of the Hungarian Working People's Party (MDP) at the time of the personality cult was perhaps their efforts to find the class enemy inside the party. The sectarian, and then revisionist policy going from one extreme to the other had shattered the ranks of the memebership..."

The author says it to the credit of the re-organizing HSWP that "it undertook the frequent and often bitter debates outside as well as inside the party, and it did not demand agreement with the official position on every detail by each member." On the other hand, it did not let room for an unceasing reproachment for errors committed during the counter-revolution. "Those who did no [as received] much wrong could start with a clean record and were measured by how they backed and what they did for consolidation and evolvement".

It took half a year for the struggle waged for gaining support from the masses to reach its first decisive success manifest in the May Day rally attended by hundreds of thousands. This mass demonstration "proved that there is a force apt to manage society. It existed, if scattered, even in the hardest times, a fact which just adds to the responsibility of those who caused the party to get paralysed and become incompetent in management.

Discussing the course of unfolding the correct policy of alliance, TARSADALMI SZEMLE emphasizes the leading role of the party, and the declaration of the principle that all posts other than party ones can be fulfilled by non-members. To illustrate the measure of reliance on the working calss, it mentions that workers accounted for nearly 58 percent of the entire membership in the summer of 1957.

The party paid great attention to strengthening the alliance with the peasants, "which it viewed as the basis of the popular state power, apart from the economic goals." The policy toward the intelligentsia was also placed on new foundations. In defiance of the revisionist concept about the leading role of the intelligentisia, the party did not succumb to anti-intelligentsia influences either, and even moved to counter these. Called to account were only those "who, willy-nilly, had a major part in triggering the counter-revolution, and only organs which had become forums of anti-consolidation activity were restricted in their functions.

"The profound underestimation of the importance of mass organizations and movements, mainly trade unions, was a specific trait of the sectarian, dogmatic policy," says the article. "With the counterrevolution suppressed, however, the trade unions had renewed in keeping with the party line, and continued to act as independent organizations with party ties advocating the worker-peasant power and the cause of socialism."

Istvan Katona deals with the renewed people's front policy and then writes about the novel relationship of believers and atheists: "The most important change was the recognition that participation in the building of socialism and religious conviction are by no means incompatible, and that the churches must not be identified with clerical reaction."

Then the author speaks about the economic distortions in the early '50s, the over-strained industrialisation, the negligence of agriculture and the drastic reduction of living standards in 1952, as well as the efforts aimed at solving these problems in the years after the oppression of the counter-revolution. He also mentions the chaos in people's mind caused by the counter-revolution. "Respect, gained by their work in the working class movement during the previous years, was due to Matyas Rakosi and Imre Nagy. In the years of the crisis they had no intention to cause troubles as born enemies of socialism. However, both of them though towards the opposite directions, they followed, and became men at the helm of political lines which were alien to Marxism-Leninism and which led the country to decay as well as endangered the cause of socialism. Moreover, in accordance with the hard logic of facts, the revisionist views of Imre Nagy made him a traitor."

The author mentions two reasons for the continuous and right policy of the HSWP. "One of them is, that the emphasis has been laid on the knowledge of facts. It meant and still means that it has to be precisely known what is going on in the country, in the society, and true information should be obtained from international circumstances. Changes and programmes have to be worked out on the basis of reality. The other one is the reality of aims and their attractiveness and development; i.e. new targets and tasks have to be determined on the basis of the level achieved and by stabilizing it, which are understandable, acceptable for masses and which can be realized by the joint efforts of the party and the people," concludes Istvan Katona's article.

PUJA BEGINS MINISTERIAL TALKS IN BOGOTA

LD192350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The official Hungarian-Colombian foreign ministers' discussions have started in Bogota. Foreign Minister Puja, during the last stage of his Latin American trip, laid a wreath on the statue of the revolutionary Simon Bolivar. Frigyes Puja was received by Colombian President Turbay, and the leader of the senate.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Lazar, Kreisky Speak at Dinner

LD182354 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The world recognizes the relations between Hungary and the Republic of Austria as a good example of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. Premier Gyorgy Lazar spoke about this at a parliamentary banquet in honor of Bruno Kreisky, Austrian head of government. Kreisky arrived in Hungary this evening.

The chairman of the Hungarian Government stated that relations are good, but could be developed further, and we are confident that this intention is mutual. He pointed out that Hungary, with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, does everythingpossible for the preservation of detente and effective disarmament measures. He welcomed the dialogue taking place between the Soviet Union and the United States and the fact that once again they are sitting down at the negotiating table on the issue of disarmament.

Concerning the Madrid conference, Gyorgy Lazar emphasized that if every participant shows a readiness for agreement, a final document could be drafted to provide for a convening of a European conference on security and disarment.

At a parliamentary dinner Bruno Kreisky emphasized that the relations between the two countries can be described as decidedly friendly. The differing social systems have in no way hindered the development of cooperation; Austria and Hungary are an example of the fact that the policy of detente can creatively influence the expansion of relations. He said that more than 100 cooperation agreements are in effect between Austrian and Hungarian enterprises. He voiced his conviction that it is necessary to intensify endeavors in order to implement the plans related to the strengthening of economic relations. In conclusion, the Austrian head of government stressed that the two peoples, on the bases of their historical experiences, think particularly highly of the achievements of detente.

Private Talks 19 Nov

LD191620 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Talks between the Hungarian and Austrian heads of government opened in the National Assembly building in Budapest. Before the first meeting of the two delegations Gyrogy Lazar and Bruno Kreisky held private talks. Prior to that the Austrian chancellor laid a wreath at the Hungarian heroes' monument in Heroes' Square.

Official Talks Held

LD191932 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Nov (MTI) -- Official Hungarian-Austrian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

The Hungarians attending the talks: Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai; Minister of Posts and Communications Arpad Pullai; Istvan Torok, undersecretary for foreign trade; Laszlo Kapolyi, undersecretary for industry; Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka, and Hungary's ambassador to Vienna, Jeno Rande.

The Austrians attending were: Minister of Transport Karl Lausecker; Theodor Kery, chief of the Province of Burgenlano; Member of Parliament Heinz Fischer, current chairman of the parliamentary group of Austrian Socialist Party MP's and of federal counsellors; Member of Parliament Friedrich Peter, head of the parliamentary Austrian Liberal Party group; Otto Gatscha, head of the Chancellery's Department for Economic Coordination and Nationalized Industry; Johann Josef Dengler, Austria's ambassador to Budapest. Other leading experts were also included in both delegations.

The talks went off in a cordial and friendly climate. The discussants thoroughly analyzed bilateral relations in the past few years -- which developed favourably -- the results and development potentials in economic cooperation, and they reviewed major world affairs.

Enterprises, Hotel Visited

LD192359 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The Hungarian and Austrian heads of governments held two discsussions in Budapest today. After the talks they called at two CZEPEL enterprises and the Forum Hotel which is about to open.

Gyorgy Lazar and Bruno Kreisky held a private exchange of views in the morning and later the members of the delegations joined in the discussion. At the talks they dealt with the results of economic cooperation, the possibiltities for developing relations, and they also discussed issues of international life.

Later, the Austrian chancellor, accompanied by the Hungarian premier called at the CZEPEL paper factory and then visited the CZEPEL iron and metal works. Both enterprises have close links with Austrian partners; they manufacture some of their products with installations bought from them.

After this Bruno Kreisky inspected the Forum Hotel on the banks of the Danube in Budapest's center, which has been built by two Austrian enterprises. In the evening the two heads of governments watched the program of the state folk ensemble.

MSZMP'S GYENES RECEIVES GREEK CP OFFICIAL

LD200012 Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Nov (MTI) -- At the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee, Mina Yannou, member of the Greek Communist Party Political Committee, paid a visit to Hungary. Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC, carried on talks with the guest about questions affecting the two parties.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE RELEASES 1981 DATA

LD191132 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Nov (MTI) -- According to the latest figures from Hungary's Central Statistical Office covering the first nine months of 1981, industrial production in the socialist sector, in terms of gross production value, rose by 2.2 percent, while the number of employees dropped by 2. and that of physical staffs by 2.2 percent against the same period of last year.

Industrial outputs in the cooperative sector increased by 8.5 percent, compared to 1.9 percent in the state sector. The production growth in a few branches was far in excess of the average: e.g. 12 percent in precision engineering, 8.8 percent in synthetic materials processing and 8.4 percent in the milling industry. Less was produced by the concrete element making branch (9.4 percent), the cotton industry (8.7) and the petroleum and gas industries (4.5 percent).

The manufactured sales in the socialist sector were 1.9 percent higher that in the months from January to September last year. The wholesale and retail trade sector received 5.8 percent more, and the foreign trade one 3 percent less manufactured goods.

Exports rose by 5.1, and imports by 4.5 percent.

In nine months 23,416 flats were made available, 17.6 percent less than the year before. Under construction were 48,794 flats, down by 12.4 percent from last year.

AGRICULTURE NATIONAL COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING

LD191834 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Summary] It was announced at today's meeting of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives that the Fourth Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives would be convened for 11-12 December. Bela Berta now reports about today's discussions during the meeting of the National Council:

"The meeting of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives [TOT] is dealing with the work carried out by 1,415 cooperatives over the past 5 years. According to the TOT, agriculture has carried out its tasks successfully during this period, even though production was affected by drought in 2 years out of the 5-year period. The rate of increase in production was greater in livestock breeding than in Arable farming. Indeed, Hungary is in second place in the world, after Denmark, in the per capita production of meat, which now stands at 188 kg per annum. Nearly half of this output is exported. Moreover, livestock farming accounts for 42 percent of all agricultural and food industry exports. The consumption of meat at home has also increased to reach a figure of 72 kg per capita each year. A major contribution to this success has been made by household plots and auxiliary farms, working in close association with cooperatives, which produced an output valued at 57 billion forints last year.

"In spite of these achievements, the rate of increase in profits was slower than that of production. Moreover, a substantial number of cooperatives with poor soil or bad production conditions are incurring losses."

BRIEFS

HAZI TOURS SOUTHEAST ASIA -- Vencel Hazi, deputy minister of foreign affairs, has returned from a tour in Southeast Asia. He paid official visits to the Philippines, Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia. He had talks about current international issues and means to develop bilateral relations with competent leaders of the foreign ministries of the countries visited. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Nov 81 p 4 AU]

TRADE TALKS WITH SWEDEN -- Talks at the Foreign Trade Ministry on concluding a long-term Hungarian-Swedish trade agreement have been successfully concluded. The long-term agreement is valid until 31 December 1986 and envisages a considerable improvement of terms of trade by both countries. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Nov 81 p 4 AU]

TERRITORIAL OPERATIONAL GROUPS BEGIN TO WITHDRAW

LD201308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Four weeks have elapsed since, on the initiative of the premier, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the territorial operational groups have been set up. At the same time the first stage of their activity is drawing to a close.

They have contributed to the elimination of numerous shortcomings and annoyances and have brought about a tangible improvement in the work of the local echelons of the administration and economy. They have also exposed the need for streamlining the handling of citizens' problems and needs.

The territorial operational groups have also revealed many instances of irregularities, squandering and dishonesty in management. In the course of their work so far a great deal of observations, suggestions and proposals have been accumulated. Now these have to be dealt with as they cannot pass unnoticed.

The new stage of activity does not require the presence of the operational groups directly in the regions and in the parishes. By virtue of a decision of the chairman of the Council of Ministers today the territorial operational groups will be temporarily withdrawn after having held in every parish meetings to sum up accomplishments and after having left there a list of issues and complaints still not settled or requiring investigation.

They will remain in permanent readiness to return, which will take place anyway during the third stage of the campaign and will have the objective of checking the implementation of the proposals submitted by the local groups during the first stage of their activity as well as the control and evaluation of the implementation of the recommendations made on the inspiration of the groups by the government and the voivodship authorities.

GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY HOLD TALKS 19 NOV

Meeting Opens

LD192330 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP) -- The working teams of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Unions Affairs and of the Solidarnosc National Commission, appointed to discuss the issues of the social council for national economy, of the mixed commission and methods of social control over economy, began their joint debates at 1730 hours at the Council of Ministers office here today.

The government team is headed by Prof Jerzy Bafia and the Solidarnosc team by NC [National Commission] member Grzegorz Palka.

Apart from the two teams that have started their work today, the sides are to appoint working groups to deal with the questions of: economic reform, ad hoc anti-crisis activities, access to mass media and settlement of local conflicts.

The talks centre round the concept, status and place of the social council for national economy in the Polish state system.

Also under discussion are questions pertaining to the council's independence, the possible procedure of its appointment, its composition, and an important problem of how it is possible to claim in advance that a body of this kind would win credibility in society without presenting a programme beforehand.

Solidarnosc experts participating in the talks are reported to emphasize that the social council for national economy would be primarily a consultative body.

The government representatives hold the view that the conditions have already been provided for broad consultations of all weighty economic decisions and that consultation has become one of the rules of the exercise of authority.

The talks are being held in a calm, matter-of-fact atmosphere.

In their motivation of the need to set up a social council for the national economy, the Solidarnosc delegation stressed that, in their view, given what they described as "low credibility" of the government actions, it is necessary to set up a body which can convince the society about the need to accept sacrifices making the emergence from the crisis possible.

The government side recognized this argument as insufficient, stressing that the Solidarnosc opinion on the government "fails to find a substantive justification supported by facts."

"It is not possible to prove the view which appears to Solidarnosc to be the basic premise of establishing a council, that the government cannot lead the economy out of the crisis. Neither is it possible to establish in advance that the social council will win credibility," Jerzy Bafia stressed.

Regarding other aspects of the Solidarnosc-proposed council, the government [passage indistinct].

Officials' Remarks

LD200011 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] In the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw during the afternoon, talks between the working groups of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs and of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity began. Under discussion are the issues involving the social council of the national economy and the mixed commissions and the methods of social control in the area of the economy and economic reform. The talks began with speeches by the chairmen of these working groups. This is what Professor Jerzy Bafia said, among other things:

[Begin Bafia recording] We begin the talks under quite difficult conditions, in a certain sense unexpected conditions. As is known, a meeting between the first secretary, the premier of our government, the primate of Poland and the chairman of Solidarity took place. The matter of national accord was presented, and its first form [word indistinct] in the shape of a council of national accord. The Sejm passed an appeal for social peace and for the observance of the law. Unfortunately, these very important (?events) which open up serious hopes for a good future are accompanied by events which are not lacking in a quite serious degree of disquiet, tension and disorganization. A leaflet and poster (?campaign) and slogans on the walls, all these are factors which inflame moods of disquiet. The strike situation continues to be a phenomenon which shows no inclination to shrink. The latest strike, the Lublin one, even includes schoolchildren. Strike readiness prevails in a great many voivodships. However, I would like to begin our talks by drawing attention to these circumstances. I think this is a serious kind of reminder which we have to be aware of as we sit down to a common table and as we wish to work out, within this framework, the means which on a certain scale or to a certain extent would help the nation to get out of the crisis and would be able to strengthen the respect for the Constitution of our country for us, as well as for the laws which are also [words indistinct] union laws. I consider it to be my duty, however, to draw attention to these circumstances as we begin these talks, for nevertheless, they do weigh very heavily on the total situation and are discordant both with expectations and with these important initiatives which have come into being in the country. [end recording]

And now the head of the Solidarity team, Grzegorz Palka:

[Begin Palka recording] I would like to present Solidarity's viewpoint on this development of the situation. After the meeting of Walesa, the primate and premier, some real hopes of national accord did emerge, I think. From the information we have on the other hand, at the conclusion of that first meeting, no institutional form of accord was settled. [Words indistinct] council of national accord and at the first plenary meeting, Solidarity presented its approach to achieving national accord. Solidarity has made many efforts to extinguish the persisting strike actions and will continue, if it is possible, to do as [words indistinct] tensions emerge simply from the fact that unfortunately, [word indistinct] matters were not settled, simple matters often not requiring financial outlays, but simply political decisions by the government side, (?causing) among other things, as the chairman [Bafia] recalled, our poster campaign, whose aim is to gain access for Solidarity to the mass media. Entering into talks regarding a social council of the national economy, we want to implement [words indistinct]. We think this is a very important echo of that accord and the beginning of the construction of the foundation of that accord. We see the approach to that very accord in this way. [end recording]

Brunne on Talks, KK Presidium

LD192128 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP) — Solidarnosc spokesman Marek Brunne told the EXPRESS WIECZORNY evening paper the Solidarnosc Council Presidium wants to reach agreements and does not want to dictate conditions.

Mr Brunne was referring to yesterday's session of the National Council Presidium at which the union's participants in the Solidarity-government negotiations informed the Presidium about the course and results of talks with Minister Ciosek.

The first working team which started negotiations Thursday afternoon is engaged in problems connected with the social council of national economy, a mixed commission and methods of social control of economy, Mr Brunne said. The government side is headed by Minister Jerzy Bafia and the union one by Grzegorz Palka. Other working teams will get to negotiations at fixed dates, as soon as possible.

At its yesterday's session, the National Council Presidium also debated on the formulation of Solidarity's stand on the problem of social tensions and necessary discipline in the union, the spokesman told EXPRESS WIECZORNY. He recalled that when starting the present round of negotiations, both sides recognized it necessary to prevent local conflicts and strikes.

The POLISH PRESS AGENCY, PAP, learned about yesterday's session of the Solidarnosc National Commission Presidium from the union's Mazowsze chapter's own information service as the official mass media have not been informed on the event.

It results from the materials available that the session adopted a statement calling for discipline among the union ranks in view of the critical state of the country. "We are entering a period in which matters are being solved that will determine our lives for many years. It is also a period of hope for the realization of our fundamental human and citizen's rights for the attainment of national accord," the statement says.

Referring to the Solidarity-government talks the statement says that "it [words indistinct] expect our road to reaching [word indistinct] to please everybody". The same time the National Commission Presidium says that protest actions undertaken by (?press) and justified in their opinion but contradictory to the supreme programmatic tasks of the union are unfavourable for it.

In this connection the National Commission Presidium called up a special group for solving conflicts and fixing proper forms of protest actions. Also the setting up of groups for problems of the social council for national economy, the soicalization of mass media and the preparation of the principles of the creation and functioning of territorial self-governments was found indispensable.

Solidarity Statement

LD200148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The information service of Solidarity's Mazowsze branch has provided extensive excerpts from the statement issued by the Solidarity National Commission Presidium with regard to the national accord discussed during the recent talks with representatives of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs:

The Solidarity union, the statement declares, approaches the present talks with the intention of objectively discussing the most important matters which bear upon the country's emergence from the social and economic crisis. Polish society understands that it is necessary to achieve a general national accord with the goal of overcoming the present difficulties, in particular in the face of the coming winter, as well as of finding a longterm solution to the social and economic problems.

The resolution of economic matters, the statement further says, calls for transformations in the whole of public life. So far the announcement on the establishment of effective social control over the decisions of the authorities has not been implemented. The principles of the independence and self-management of social movements, differentiation of world views, social differentiation and freedom of thought and convictions have not yet found institutional guarantees; nor have conditions been created for the rule of law in public life which would restore to the law its fundamental moral role and to the judiciary its indispensable independence.

Everything cannot be achieved and implemented straight away. We consider the meeting between the primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp, the premier, Wojciech Jaruzelski and the chairman of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, as the beginning of the process of accord between the main social and moral forces of the nation for the creation of conditions in which society will recover its sovereignty and citizens will feel themselves to be the masters of their own country. The fundamental task we face today is cooperation among all social forces to secure society against the effects of winter. All these activities ought to be subject to social control, and Solidarity will strive to provide this. We believe the government should bestow, along the road of social contract, powers on the social council of the national economy. The union expects the authorities to accept authentic workers' self-management and to provide it with full opportunities for action.

In addition to workers' self-management in work enterprises, the National Commission Presidium states that local self-management, which will provide all the inhabitants of towns and the countryside with the opportunity to act, is also indispensible. (?In connection with this), a particularly urgent matter is that of elections to the People's Councils at the grassroots level.

Our union also calls for equal access by both sides to the mass media in the course of the present negotiations, and the guaranteeing of Solidarity's complete access to the media.

The matters mentioned are those we consider the most important, and their resolution in the course of the present talks or at least the achievement of marked progress will create the conditions for achieving a national accord and defining the field for cooperation. We approach these talks with good will and in the conviction that they will create opportunities for the country. We believe that when one is building accord one ought to start not with the roof, but with the foundations, declares the statement of the Solidarity National Commission Presidium.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE-INDUSTRIAL TU'S MEET 19 NOV

LD191612 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Talks began this afternoon in the offices of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw between representatives of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and of the National Cooperation Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions.

The talks are chaired by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Eugeniusz Mielnicki, chairman of the latter commission.

Deputy Premier Rakowski reported on the preparations for setting up a council for national agreement and also on the situation in the country.

Rakowski Remarks

LD191936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1612 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Talks between representatives of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and of the National Cooperation Commission of Industrial Trade Unions opened in the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw this afternoon.

The talks are chaired by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and chairman of the National Cooperation Commission of Industrial Branch Trade Unions, Eugeniusz Mielnicki.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski reported on preparatons for the setting up of a council of national accord. Here are excerpts from the speech made by the deputy premier:

[Begin Rakowski recording] As regards the national accord front, today after a few weeks, we can, I think, state that the idea or this concept has been very well received by the community. In any case it has evoked great interest. This simply means that the time is ripe for the setting up of such a front, though we still have no proof that all political forces in Poland which support the Constitution will agree to participate in such an agreement. This is simply a question of talks and discussions; this is, of course, also combined with some general precepts which should guide this front. You are no doubt familiar with the preparatory stages which must preceed the setting up of such a front. As you may recall, the premier announced in the Sejm the setting up of a council for national accord.

The setting up of this council should be preceeded by the forming of the "initiative group." In our opinion this group should consist of representatives of the three political parties -- the PZPR, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party -- the Solidarity trade union, the Industrial Branch Trade Unions and the representative from the world of science, culture and, let us call it, the Catholic world. In principle this group has already been organized. I also address myself to Comrade Mielnicki, who also presented your candidacy.

Well, I don't know when that group will be publicly presented, but it is a question of 2 or 3 days. It will be a group appointed by the premier. Its task will be to invite persons representing various social organizations, tendencies, positions and political parties active in our country to take part in a council of national accord. [end recording]

Further on in the meeting, Stanislaw Ciosek, the minister for trade union affairs, informed those assembled on the talks with the trade unions conducted so far. The chairman of the National Cooperation Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, Eugeniusz Mielnicki, also spoke.

FARMERS' STRIKE READINESS, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Farmers' Protests Roundup

LD192232 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Farmers' protest actions are continuing. The Main Council of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and of the Trade Union of Private Farmers reports that readiness for strike action is being maintained in 42 voivodships. One of the reasons is the linked sales of animals of slaughter.

Talks have been started in individual regions with the local authorities on the subject of local problems. Protest readiness means that flags and slogans are being hung up for display and that propaganda operations are being staged.

It is only in Radom that active action has been embarked on. The farmers are staging a sit-in at the office of the deputy voivoda. The union reports that the ending of the action depends on the course of the talks with the government commission.

Protest actions in several voivodships are also being staged by members of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers. A sit-in continues at the youth organizations building in Siedlce and at the administration building of the Torun sugar refinery enterprise. Strike readiness has been announced in Elblag Voivodship.

Commission Begins Talks

LD192358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Today in the Agriculture Ministry building talks began between an interdepartmental commission with plenipotentiary powers of the government to hold talks, led by Andrzej Kacala, and the Protest Committee of the Main Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and of the NSZZ of Private Farmers, led by Boleslaw Zaleski. The subject of the talks is the full list of demands submitted to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Swidnica Strike Continues

LD192232 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The sit-in strike in the club room of the Swidnica Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations council building is into its third day. More than 60 farmers from the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers have formed an interparish protest committee here which has issued a statement on the causes of the protest.

The strikers have appealed to those taking part in similar protest actions in Siedlce and Kielce to set up a national strike committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers.

Yesteray, the owners of the building -- the Main Council of the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and of NSZZ of Private Farmers -- supporting the protest action being conducted by the central authorities of the union, announced strike readiness. The reason for this is the resolution of the Council of Ministers in the matter of linked sales and the nonfulfillment by the government of the demands that have been made. A strike committee has been set up which is on duty round the clock in the union headquarters.

Malinowski, Kulaj Meet

LD192002 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] A meeting between the chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, and the chairman of the National Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, Jan Kulaj, has been held. The procedure for a joint assessment of the implementation of the Rzeszow and Ustrzycki accords and the elimination of the causes of the conflicts which have come into being in certain voivodships were discussed. It was decided that on 25 November a working meeting would take place, with the participation of representatives of this union, who will present at a plenary session on 21 and 22 November the problems that are to be considered.

Milk Deliveries Threatened

LD191620 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The Przemysl Voivodship Council of the Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations has resolved to support the protest action of the central authorities of that union. The Przemysl Voivodship Council intends to align itself fully with the demands put forward by the Main Council of Agricultural Circles and Organizations. It has also set up a protest committee in Jaroslaw.

It is authorized to hold talks with the Przemysl voivoda concerning the implementation by the state administration of the proposal and demands pertaining to local problems in the region. It has been agreed that should these talks not begin, a warning strike will be initiated, beginning 3 December, in Przemysl Voivodship. It will consist of halting deliveries of milk to the purchasing centers by members of the Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations.

Our Koszalin correspondent reports that the Presidium of the voivodship council of the Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations has also expressed support for the protest by the Main Council of the Central Union of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Private Farmers. It has been decided to transform the Presidium of the council into a protest committee. The protest action does not envisage a discontinuation of the sale of farm produce.

Przemysl Talks 'Fruitless'

LD192220 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The first part of the talks between Solidarity in Jaroslaw and the Przemysl deputy voivoda ended tonight. Black flags bearing the inscription "Protest" were hung out in Jaroslaw. Talks on the subject of improving food supplies and streamlining the trade network, housing construction and the municipal economy were fruitless. The second round of negotiations is to take place in 5 days time.

Solidarity has decided to continue the protest action in its current form.

Government Policy Protested

LD191812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The Sieradz Voivodship Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers today sent to the voivodship authorities a 12-point package of demands, setting the deadline of 24 November for their implementation.

The committee's demands include the abolition of so-called linked sales of attractive market goods, agricultural machinery and construction materials in exchange for animals for slaughter supplied in November and December and also the handing over of poorly farmed land belonging to state farms and agricultural production cooperatives to private farmers. Another demand concerns the handing over for social purposes of the premises of the voivodship office and the Sieradz Voivodship PZPR Committee.

To back up their demands, our correspondent reports, the members of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers are mounting a protest action in the form of nonpayment of compulsory insurance contributions and the fourth installment of land tax. A protest action in Sieradz is being carried out at the same time by farmers belonging to the Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations. They, too, are demanding the abolition of linked sales and that the Sejm approve a guarantee for private farms.

Solidarity, Farm TU Meet

LD200026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] A joint session was held on 19 November at the agricultural establishment in Lubogora between the Solidarity establishment commission and the establishment Council of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union. It emerges from two communiques issued after this meeting that both sides agree that a referendum is needed as quickly as possible on the matter of the director of the agricultural establishment in Lubogora. The difference is that the trade union proposes a referendum at private farms whereas Solidarity proposes that a referendum be held at a general meeting of the workforce.

Torun Strikes Continue

LD191321 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Torun sit-in strike by NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers continues. Jan Kulaj, chairman of the National Founding Committee [OKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers arrived in Torun last night. At a joint meeting with representatives of the voivodship strike committee, Jan Kulaj expressed support for the striking farmers. He also recognized the Torun protest action as a strike supporting the stance of the OKZ of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers in regards to the implementation of the Ustrzyki-Rzeszow agreements and of feeding the nation. Jan Kulaj also stated that protests taking place throughout the country will be discussed at the OKZ congress to be held on 21-22 November of this year. The voivodship strike committee aquainted Jan Kulaj with the decisions of the work's committees of NSZZ Solidarity made in many Torun factories in support of the farmers' strike action. The committee also relayed to the strikers the Torun sugar refineries [word indistinct] its members. Thus, the Torun farmers' sit-in strike continues.

A sit-in strike by students at the Torun University who are members of the Independent Students Association has been proclaimed by the union's university executive. [words indistinct] Members of the Socialist Union of Polish Students have not joined the sit-in strike, though they have refused to participate in lectures.

REPORTAGE OF REGIONAL STRIKE SITUATION

Radom TU Plenary Session

LD192258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Correspondent Andrzej Mendelski reporting from Radom]

[Text] The chairmen and members of the works commissions of the NSZZ Solidarity in Radom held an extraordinary plenary session today. After briefing those assembled on the situation in the engineering college and the results of the meeting with representatives of the government commission, Chairman of Radom Solidarity Andrzej Sobieraj announced that the interdepartmental commission is ready to renew talks with the negotiation group of the Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKR], in Radom next Monday at 1000.

In a resolution the plenum noted inter alia the announced visit to Radom of a plenipotentiary government representative for negotiations with the strikers at the engineering college.

If, however, the talks at the Radom colleges are not conducted before the start of the negotiations between the government commission and the MKR, the union's regional board has been authorized by the plenary meeting to proclaim a protest action, up to and including a strike.

The conferees also sent an open letter to the Sejm in protest against the form of the talks conducted by the government commission with representatives of the MKR and to appeal to the Sejm to set up a commission empowered to resolve demands in accordance with society's expectations.

The sit-in strike at the Radom engineering college is in its 25th day. This afternoon Prof Dr [name indistinct], deputy chairman of the main council of science and higher education [words indistinct] arrived in Radom. The purpose of his visit, as emerges from an official document circulated earlier, is to convince the strike committee and the university authorities to accept the supervision of a council representative over the solution of the conflict in accordance with the will of the whole of the college community. Thus, another attempt at mediation.

Lublin Teachers Strike

LD192318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Lublin: The protest action by teachers' Solidarity is intensifying in secondary schools in Lublin. At 1000 today, the Zofia Nalkowska Memorial Secondary School No 8 in Lublin started an active strike. The pupils are attending lessons, true, but instead of lessons in less important subjects like physical education or technical education, lessons decided on by the teachers' strike committee are being held. At the above secondary school for example, a talk on recent history was given by Dr (Mikolaj Kuczina). The strike, according to Solidarity, is progressive in nature: If the Solidarity teachers' demands concerning the acceptance by the viovodship authorities of a civic council for education and upbringing and the reform of education so that it becomes a self-managing body under social control are not heeded, the strike will be gradually extended to other secondary schools.

Attempts up to now to bring about a dialogue on this topic between representatives of the administration and Solidarity have been fruitless, because Solidarity makes a start to talks conditional upon the recall of Kazimerz Jagodzik, the recently appointed education and upbringing superintendent in Lublin.

The causes and circumstances of the conflict in Lublin were made known to Adam Siedlecki, adviser to Deputy Minister Franciszek Rakowski, who held talks in the voivodship office and at the Main Board of the central and eastern region of Solidarity.

During a meeting of representatives of the district Main Board of the Union of Polish Teachers [ZNP] in Lublin with Deputy Minister of Education and Upbringing Zygmunt Huszcza, an appeal was addressed to ZNP members in the voivodship and town of Lublin, in which we read: The recent days in Lublin schools and the atmosphere prevalent in the teachers' milieus fill us with particular disquiet. We are aware of the many difficult problems of Lublin's education service and the vital need to solve them rationally. The ZNP has presented a number of proposals on these issues to the local authorities. We are pressing for full implementation of these proposals. We are firmly opposed to strike. We support the (?strivings) of teachers' groups toward a far-reaching concept of self-management of schools and educational establishments. We recognize as correct the checking of the program content for many subjects. We dissociate ourselves firmly from strike actions, whose object [words indistinct]. It creates an atmosphere entrusted to us with something most valuable: the young mind, the inexperienced heart and the unformed character. Let our work, our attitude and all our actions serve upbringing.

Press Workers Suspend Talks

LD191646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Talks continued in the capital between the departmental group of Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Publishing Cooperative and representatives of trade unions active among press and book distribution employees. Other demands (?by news vendors) were agreed upon.

They will be able to retire earlier on the same basis as employees working under a work contract. In the face of the nonunified stance of Solidarity on issues of commission pay scales and subscriptions, the talks were suspended on the initiative of the Workers Publishing Cooperative [RSW].

RSW "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" sent a declaration to all news vendors, reminding them that their fundamental duty is to sell and supply the press. They are also called on to end the strike, stressing that if they do not meet this condition, RSW will have to resort to means guaranteeing normal distribution of the press. There is an assurance that RSW will agree to a rapid resumption of talks if the newsvendors decide on concessions.

Meanwhile, the protest action by press distributors has been joined by Ruch employees in Elblag and Paslek. In Pila Voivodship and also in some towns in Bielsko Blala Voivodship.

Press Talks Resume

LD192344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The talks between the departmental commission of the Workers' Publishing Cooperative [RSW] Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch and the negotiating group of the trade unions, in which vendors are gathered, were continued today. (Bronislaw Stepin), who was conducting the negotiations for RSW Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch, presented the union side with a statement. It stated, among other things, that although in the course of the talks so far two matters which are very important for vendors had been agreed on -- the right to upbringing benefits and earlier retirement -- the boycott of the sale of the press is not only being continued but is spreading.

The departmental commission of the RSW demands that the union side adopt a constructive attitude, and that it halt the boycott of the press immediately. Should there be a change in the present stand of the negotiating group of Solidarity and of the "Jednosc" and "Niezaleznosc" trade unions, the departmental commission proposes that the talks be continued in Warsaw on 23 November.

Katowice Miners Talks Held

LD192238 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] In the House of Culture of the Wujek mine in Katowice a meeting between representatives of the plant commissions of Solidarity from the mines andmining enterprises has been held. The minister of mining and power industry, Lieutenant General Czeslaw Piotrowski, took part. He discussed issues in detail and replied to numerous questions. Various matters concerning mining crews were discussed, such as the work on the amended miner's charter, the retirement law and the preparations for the economic reform. Speaking of the extraction of coal, attention was drawn to the necessity for its more economical use.

The issue of food supplies came up again. It was in this context that yesterday's protest by the crew of the Moszczenica mine in Jastrzebie took place. Minister Piotrowski gave an assurance that these matters lie at the center of the authorities' attention, and the Ministry of Trade is to put forward specific proposals for an improvement.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS SOLIDARITY NEWSPAPER CAMPAIGN

LD191210 Warsaw PAP in English 1122 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP) -- Commenting on the large-scale campaign unleashed on November 17 by certain Solidarity links for access to the mass media, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

"On the day the groups of young people started their placard-pasting campaign, Solidarity Presidium representatives and the government opened preliminary talks to set the agenda for substantive talks in working groups. One group will deal precisely with mass communication media.

"Although the talks are no more accompanied by massive strikes since most of them have been settled a campaign in the form of fence satire, leaflets and thousands of placards continues unabated.

"Curiously enough, no Solidarity bulletin, weekly or daily took the trouble to say how does the situation really look like. Why the fact is being concealed that in addition to the SOLIDARNOSC weekly with a circulation of half a million copies there are also such weeklies as JASTRZEBIE SOLIDARNOSC, GDANSK SAMORZADNOSC, JELENIA GORA SAMORZADNOSC and many others published in many copies. The number of copies of daily and periodical publications circulated by Solidarity in works enterprises exceeds a million."

TRYBUNA LUDU went on: "So what is it all about? It is not a battle for access to the mass media because Solidarity is already enjoying this right.

"TRYBUNA LUDU, the paper of the PUWP Central Committee, provides exhaustive information on decisions, resolutions and, above all, activities of Solidarity. This has been the case to date and it will go on like that with regard to matters which serve the line of agreement and also those which contradict that line.

"It would be best if these rules of partnership and understanding were respected by Solidarity authorities. As it is, however, there is not a word in Solidarity bulletins and publications about government dicisions, resolutions passed by political parties and important Sejm decisions. If there is any reference to these matters at all, it is only in the form of negation, opposition, call for boycott or any other protest action.

"There is no doubt that constitutional guarantees assuring the society of the right to wield authority over mass communication media, like other areas of our public life, need improvement. In the opinion of the party, in keeping with the decisions of the 4th and 5th CC Plena and in the spirit of the premier's Sejm statement, the road to improvement does not lead through various forms of organised and stage-directed pressure but through talks and negotiations," concluded the daily.

NATIONAL FRONT, CURRENT SOCIAL UNREST EXAMINED

AU190909 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 13 Nov 81 p 2

[M.N. article: "Anniversary Celebrations... and Provocations"]

[Excerpts] A week has passed since the meeting between Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and premier, the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. During the talks, the possibility was presented, among other things, for establishing a national accord front under the Polish Constitution.

After the talks, which are to continue in the future, a declaration by the Solidarity National Commission Presidium was published. The declaration states that "in any negotiations with the state authorities, the National Commission is and will be ready to make concessions and seek compromises for the general good of the entire Polish society.

News of these two events arouses keen interest, encouraging people to express optimistic prognoses on the subject of the continuing development of the sociopolitical situation in our country despite the fact that social unrest has emerged in certain areas.

At present, a week after this encouraging news was announced, the situation has unfortunately not improved much. Strikes continue to occur in several parts of the country. The Tarnobrzeg region has only just quieted down, and already gloomy news is coming from Lower Silesia, where workers of the "Ruch" enterprise are on strike. A new hotbed of unrest developed on the occasion of the celebrations of the anniversary of the rebirth of Polish independence in 1918.

Some Solidarity activists and advisers, one can see, are making conciliatory gestures and declarations, while others are constantly provoking new strikes, expressing heated political views and provoking a confrontation. To this end they make the most of every available occasion, even the celebrations of the 63d anniversary of the rebirth of our country's independence after World War I. In this way the basic principles of the social agreements which were signed last year are being brutally broken.

How long will these political agitators, sworn enemies of socialism in our country, People's Poland, continue to be shielded by Solidarity? The answer to this question must be clear and explicit. We must also put an end to political agitation; otherwise, the undertakings intended to unite the patriotic forces in the national accord front, so essential to a successful and rapid solution to the crisis and to ensuring the further development of socialism in our country, will be paralyzed.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CALLS FOR 'RESTRAINT'

LD191520 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP) -- In an article on the country's situation, the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today called for restraint and social peace. Excerpts:

"Strikes today are harming more and more the interests of the society as a whole although in some cases they (?might) be explained by the interests of a group or local milieu. One thing that is certain, however, is that each strike is being organized in contravention of the Solidarity-government agreement which states that pending the Sejm approval of the trade union plan both sides will behave according to the jointly agreed draft law which permits strike action only in strictly defined conditions. Thus this is either a conscious departure from that principle, the Solidarity National Commission's inability to control its own organization, or a sign of growing anarchy and unruly behaviour inside the union. Each possibility harbours an immense danger to Poland's existence. In the name of struggle for social rights and gains we are consciously sinking deeper into a quagmire [words indistinct]."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI went on: "We can well expect greater activeness, more initiatives and constant search for creative solutions from the economic and administrative leaderships. But the effectiveness of even the properly operating economic cadres will not be heightened by mistrust, time wasting and numerous tensions either spontaneous or organised which proliferate in strikes light-heartedly proclaimed. The failure of the economic administration to adjust to the country's new social situation, although a subjective factor, does nevertheless objectively diminish its activeness.

"The basic cause of ill functioning of the economy and the country's economic and administrative apparatus is destabilization of public life in Poland. Examples are excessive diversification of interests, domination of local and group interests over the well-being of the whole society. The basic condition which must be fulfilled to reverse the hitherto trend in the country's situation must be actions guided by the interest of the entire society, the nation and the state.

"In a word, it is necessary for all participants in public life, all organizations and tendencies guided precisely by the good of the socialist Poland and not their ambitions to rally for actior to lay the foundations for social peace and a system in which problems will be solved jointly for the good of all Poles."

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS CONGRESS OPENS IN GDANSK

LD192212 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The first national congress of delegates of Solidarity communications workers factory committees is holding deliberations in Gdansk. The deliberations center around a draft statute, workers' self-management, and preparations to introduce the economic reform.

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS RZESZOW PARTY AKTIV

LD192314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Politburo member and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Kazimierz Barcikowski attended a Rzeszow Voivodship party aktiv today. After reviewing the current situation in the country, he discussed the significance of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's meeting with Primate of Poland Jozef Glemp and Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa. Barcikowski devoted a great deal of time to the idea of setting up a front of national accord.

Barcikowski also met today with members of the Rzeszow Voivodship PZPR Committee and was a guest of the Rzeszow Creative Intelligentsia Club.

Speaks on National Accord Front

LD200216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The creation in our country of a front of national accord was the main subject of a series of meetings yesterday in Rzeszow at which Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, was present. He met with the secretaries of the party organizations, with workers in the PZPR apparatus, with the main party aktiv and with members of the Rzeszow Creative Intelligentsia Club.

The front of national accord is not a new idea, Kazimierz Barcikowski stated. According to our party conception, it ought to take on a broad responsibility and create the appropriate conditions, chiefly social, for leading the country out of the profound crisis. The secretary of the PZPR Central Committee pointed out that the creation of a front of national accord is a necessity, for our country is faced with a choice: accord or confrontation. No sensible person can admit this latter possibility, even as a thought, for it would bring with it incalculable damage to the state and nation.

The recent meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jozef Glemp and Lech Walesa has shown that it is possible to achieve accord. Kazimierz Barcikowski stressed the role of the church with approbation, pointing out that it is trying successfully to fulfill the role of an intermediary and mediator.

Solidarity, born of rebellion, has sucked into itself all the elements which are dissatisfied, which feel themselves to have been wronged and which look unfavorably on or are hostile to the party or the system, said the secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. That is why the wings of this organization are extremely radical. As a whole, Solidarity has already gone through various phases: from complete negation of the party and of the state to the tendency, coming to the fore at the moment, toward joint inquiries [poszukiwanie], especially in economic matters.

Replying to questions, the secretary of the party Central Committee stated, among other things, that the existence of various personal opinions within the party bodies is understandable and natural. With regard to the matter of the expulsion of Stefan Bratkowski from the party, Kazimierz Barcikowski said that a number of causes and misunderstandings had contributed to the summons of the Control Commission.

PZPR POLITBURO MEMBERS MEET VARIOUS GROUPS

Siwak Meets With Warsaw Aktiv

LD200024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, has met with the party and union aktiv of two Warsaw housing construction combines and with representatives of a machine enterprise.

Kubiak Attends Lodz Meeting

LD200032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Hieronim Kubiak, member of the party Central Committee and Politburo, was at the works of the Lodz cotton industry with the party aktiv of this enterprise. The need was stressed for restoring society's trust in the state and its organs, and for a close look to be taken at the authorities, even at the lowest level at which there is no shortage of ossified bureaucrats.

Kubiak at Starachowice Plant

AU190915 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 81 p 2

[J. Wierzba report: "Starachowice"]

[Text] On 11 Nov the truck factory in Starachowice, Kielce Voivodship, was visited by PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Hieronim Kubiak. He inspected the plant and acquainted himself with the problems and concerns of the workforce.

In the evening, at the plant's House of Culture, the Central Committee secretary met the plant and town aktivs as well as delegates from neighboring communities and plants.

H. Kubiak discussed the current political situation in Poland and answered numerous questions.

Speaking about the conditions necessary to lead the country out of the crisis, he said that we should begin to have faith in ourselves, promoting contracts between trade groups and organizations. The restoration of trust between the community and the authorities is essential.

-- The rebuilding of the country, continued the Central Committee secretary, must begin by breaking the chain of slander, distrust and disbelief.

-- The community listens to all kinds of gossip, even the one in which the government supposedly wants to starve the nation while the stores are full. Let us try to consider who cares about cheap demagogy. It is entirely a question of setting people against each other, a question of political business.

-- So that we can achieve normal conditions for development, we must put an end to anarchy. Strikes lead to self-annihilation, said H. Kubiak. Everyone who is a Pole should suppress every disruption in work, disruptions which lead to material shortages and losses.

-- The work strike has superseded the word work. We have forgotten this word. We have grown unaccustomed to it. Strikes, declared the Central Committee secretary, must be suppressed even by harsh legal methods. That is a national requirement. Of course, it would be best if we did not have to resort to these methods. But a political normalization will help us to come to the surface again.

-- We need a program of honest work to develop and establish citizens' rights and citizens' participation in the life of the country. We need a program of reform for the country so that the crisis mechanisms which led to August 1980 may be eliminated.

-- The way out of this situation is a program for an opening proposed by our party and symbolizing a proposal to set up a council for national accord and for a new kind of national front. This, the Central Committee secretary said, is a genuine offer for everyone who is not against socialism.

-- Between the program for stopping anarchy and the program for an opening, there is a definite link. In order to be fulfilled, certain essential conditions must be satisfied. H. Kubiak spelled out these conditions in four points.

-- First, this program must be based on public ownership of the means of production. Second, it must be based on a recognition of the realities of socialist construction, on the principle that there can be no socialist community without a communist party. Third, it is essential that the ideological, political, economic and military conditions attached to our alliance with the community of socialist countries be readily recognized, not just declared, and fourth, Poland must be a socialist state both domestically and internationally.

-- We need every single party member, every single party organization, for there still is a party, although some maintain that it has ceased functioning, and it has a program adopted by the ninth congress."

H. Kubiak replied to questions addressed to the government, the PZPR and the Central Committee.

VOIVODSHIP ECONOMIC SECRETARIES CONFERENCE HELD

LD192304 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] At the PZPR Central Committee there was a conference of economic secretaries of voivodship committees. In the chair was Central Committee secretary, Marian Wozniak. Under discussion were the party's tasks in the economic sphere, particularly in connection with next year's plan and the economic reform.

At the conference it was said that the unfavorable trends in the economy had intensified. The drop in the national income will amount this year to about 15 percent. It was stressed that a prerequisite for halting the dramatic worsening of the economic situation is to achieve social calm and to stop the wave of strikes and anarchy [word indistinct]. It is essential to act towards stabilizing the political atmosphere and creating conditions for the implementation of the idea of a front of national accord.

A prominent issue is the urgent implementation of central operational programs. This refers to supplies of raw materials and goods, foreign currency assets and power supplies. The programs should concentrate on agricultural and food issues, health protection, personal hygiene articles, goods for children and young people and also on problems of fuel, energy and raw materials. It was also recognized as essential the acceleration of work on the economic reform.

KROSNO VOIVODSHIP BODY DISCUSSES CRISIS

LD192352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Today in Krosno a plenum of the party voivodship committee held a session. It was devoted to the tasks of strengthening the voivodship party organization and also to the consolidation of society to overcome the crisis. It was stressed that the market has a great deal of influence on social moods, since difficulties in the supply of food, the means of hygiene, clothing and footwear were growing. The rationing system is working badly.

During the discussion, attention was drawn to the passivity of a large portion of party members and to the disorientation of activists. The lack of consistent decisions by the authorities at all levels contributes to this.

The new formula of a front of national accord was spoken of with respect, with the statement being made that this must be an authentic accord among the whole of society, and not among the leaders of individual organizations.

FUEL PRICE INCREASES ANNOUNCED, EXPLAINED

LD192104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Lechoslaw Janowicz report]

[Excerpts] The State Price Commission has announced that new retail prices for gasoline and diesel oil will be introduced from 22 November. For the first time, in line with public expectations, this increase was announced in advance.

At the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry today there was a press conference at which journalists were informed about the fuel price increases. The Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution which will be in force beginning 22 November. As of Sunday, therefore, we will pay Z32 per liter for 94-octane gasoline, that is yellow gasoline, and Z30 per liter for 78-octane gasoline, that is blue gasoline. Diesel oil will also increase in price at the same time, to Z25 per liter.

After the conference, I asked the head of the ministry, Minister Dr Jan Knapik, to the microphone.

[Begin recording] [Question] Well, minister, our listeners will not be pleased at this news.

[Answer] Well, no, because nobody likes price increases. With the existing scarcity, this, it seems was the only sensible solution. It eliminates, on the one hand, (?renewed) fuel rationing, and on the other hand, one can expect the price rise to be a kind of brake on consumers, toward real economizing on fuel.

[Question] Do you foresee shorter lines now at the filling stations?

[Answer] Yes, probably, to some degree, though it is hard to predict with certainty.

[Question] Minister, will the gasoline price increase have the effect of increasing public transportation fares?

[Answer] As far as I know, neither now nor in the immediate future are any changes in public transportation fares envisaged. Only taxi fares will change.

[Question] Yes, and as I noted during the conference, as of Sunday, for the first kilometer, we will pay Z26 and for greater distances Z8 per kilometer. Minister, state consumers will also have to pay the higher prices. For the first time, we will all be paying the same price.

[Answer] Just so.

[Question] Will the odd and even days principle still apply [as method of rationing gasoline sales]?

[Answer] Yes. By the resolution of the Council of Ministers and the decision of the State Price Commission, I do not envisage any restrictions in this sphere.

[Question] If I noted it correctly, we are importing at the present time 13.1 million tons of gasoline from the Soviet Union. Do you not expect additional imports?

[Answer] Not in the immediate future. The country's balance of payments is simply such that we have no prospect of increasing gasoline imports from the capitalist countries. So I think that next year we will base ourselves in practice only on long-term supplies of gasoline and fuels from the Soviet Union, [word indistinct] with an insignificant addition of the order of 300-320,000 tons of domestic gasoline. [end recording]

TU Reaction to Price Rise

LD192342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] A working group of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions has expressed its opposition to the government's unilateral decision to raise gasoline and diesel oil prices. The Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions states that the increase strikes out against the interests of the population at a time when public transportation is ineffective. The increase will cause the costs of services to rise.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETING

LD192322 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers Economic Committee has held a session under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. The foreign trade situation and ways of streamlining the system of rationing next year were among the topics discussed. It was stated that the full balancing out of ration coupons with available goods must be a necessary condition for rationing to work. Otherwise a situation occurs which disorganizes the rationing system and undermines the credibility of the economic links responsible for these matters. It was recognized that a uniform system of rationing must be binding throughout the country -- a system that is preferential only as regards miners. A proposal in this regard was examined. The Economic Committee had adopted the stance that one must strive to restrict rationing.

GDANSK MILK PROCUREMENT DELIVERIES CUT BY HALF

LD191406 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP) -- Milk deliveries from procurement to the Mackowy establishment, which is the main supplier for Gdansk, have dropped by 50 percent. Consequently, some of the bottle milk being produced is being made out of powder imported from the United States.

WOJTECKI INTERVIEWED ON FARMING SITUATION

LD191548 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP) -- "Things are changing for the better anyway," Poland's Minister for Farming and Food Jerzy Wojtecki told TRYBUNA LUDU today in an extensive interview on the situation in Polish farming at the moment.

This was a good year for crops, and there is no problem with the supply of fodder, Wojtecki said. "I think that things will be a little better as early as the second half of the next year, and they will be much better in two or three years time, provided the industry keeps its promise to farmers," he added.

The minister said barter trade was the only possible means to promptly boost livestock purchases, and produced a rise which on some days amounted to 2 thousand tonnes more than prior to the move.

Much of what was included in the joint PUWP and UPP [United Peasant Party] programme (?elaborated) a year ago is currently being realized, with special emphasis on social matters and those related to the standard of living in the countryside, the minister said. "If there is a farming sector with any priority at the moment, it is the private farms," he said.

The situation is not so inspiring as far as the supply of production means is concerned: The shortage of machines and spare parts is still acute. The amount of fertilizers this year is going to be smaller than last year, the minister said.

He stressed that the priority of production for farming is being effective at too small a pace, as compared with the needs and possibilities in the field. However, he voiced his confidence in that next year the supply of simple tools and machines will be better than now, and said industry is expected to solve the problem of spare parts in two years' time.

TRADE MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON DEBT REPAYMENTS

LD191524 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP) -- In an interview with the weekly POLITYKA on refinancing Polish debts, Zygmunt Krolak, director of the Foreign Currency-Finance Department at the Foreign Trade Ministry, said that in spite of refinancing, Poland will spend this year about 4.3 billion dollars in debt and interest repayment. Moreover, Poland lost short-term deposits worth about 1.1 billion dollars. Next year about 6.5 billion dollars will have to be spent on partial debt repayment beside more than 3 billion dollars on interest. The sum to be spent on interest is extremely high since interest rates on the world monetary market has reached an [word indistinct] level exceeding 20 percent in the United States, for example.

Trying not to resort to such drastic measures as suspension of repayments, we do however consider the rescuing of our economy from immobility as a priority task. First of all we want to ensure imports to sustain production for export and to preserve the most neuralgic economic areas as a whole. Agreeing that long-term solutions to our problems lie in increased exports and rationally planned imports, I support the opinions that refinancing or rescheduling of Polish credit and interest repayment due this year and the years immediately ahead should take into account the necessity to allow the Polish economy a sufficiently long breathing space. For it is wrong to assume that given the present crisis and our inability to arrest the advancing regression Poland will withstand the effects of current interest repayment at market rates. Failure by our creditors to understand this would significantly contribute to undermining the Polish economy's ability to meet the obligation of repaying interest on Polish debts within the next few years.

MINISTER BEJGER VIEWS MARITIME ECONOMY

LD192156 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP) -- In an interview for a PAP reporter, Minister Stanislaw Bejger, the head of the newly founded Office of Maritime Economy said that the office is self-financed and in its principles already has been adapted to the spirit of the economic reform. It is the co-author of the state's maritime policy and implements it. It deals with shipping, ports, fishing, ship repair, sea transit, maritime education and administration and controls the activity of research and scientific centres working on maritime economy matters, Mr Bejger said.

"The maritime economy has resisted the crisis quite well", the minister said. "As we have no domestic freight to carry, our shipping companies are effectively fighting for foreign cargo in foreign port-to-port relations. All enjoying a financial autonomy, the shipping companies bring in increasing hard-currency revenues. [illegible]er the first three quarters of this year, the shipping financial results are better t[illegible] last year", the minister said.

"Transit will be the apple of our policy's eye. The volume of transit cargo handled in Polish ports has recently grown quite significantly and the measures that have been undertaken in this direction will surely contribute to increase the share of transit in our ports", Minister Bejger concluded.

SLUPSK OFFICIALS TO BE TRIED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

LD191450 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP) -- The Voivodship Prosecutor's Office of Slupsk yesterday filed an act of indictment against the ex-voivoda and ex-deputy voivoda of Slupsk. The two will face trial on charges of abusing their powers and swindling building materials, transport and services out of state-run factories worth at least 112 thousand zlotys to build their private homes

Some general directors and managers of the above factories will be tried for aiding the two.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA 13 NOV

LD132340 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Nov (by PAP correspondent Macieu Kuczewaki) -- A protocol on goods turnover was signed in Bucharest today by the Polish and Romanian Ministries of Domestic trade. It has been agreed that the exchange will amount to R9 million on each side. Goods turnover between department stores of both countries is also provided for.

Poland will get from Romania in particular: furniture, compotes, jam, knitwear, men's shirts and knick-knacks. Poland will supply Romania with cut glass, fur collars and hats, tape recorders and household wares. Both sides will also exchange sports goods, cosmetics and toys.

NUREMBURG SENDS FOOD, MEDICINES TO KRAKOW

LD200318 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP) -- Two big lorries of the West German firm Ekra with 2,000 food parcels, 10 tonnes of medicines and cosmetics arrived in Krakow today. These gifts are the outcome of an extensive aid campaign for Krakow organized by the community of Nuremberg cooperating with that Polish city. Nuremberg journalists, involved in sending gifts for inhabitants of Krakow, also wanted to visit that city but were refused entry visas by the Polish Embassy in the FRG.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER ON LIMITING IMMIGRATION

LD192220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Austrian Interior Minister Erwin Lanc has stated in Parliament that his government will have to limit the growing flow of Poles to Austria if other countries do not raise the number of immigrants accepted from the states of East Europe.

VISIT OF BULGARIAN AGRARIAN UNION DELEGATION

AU161950 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Nov (BTA) -- Mr Angel Dimitrov, secretary of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, is visiting Warsaw at the invitation of the Chief Committee of the United Peasants' Party.

Mr Dimitrov was received by Mr Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Chief Committee of the United Peasants' Party. During the talks Mr Roman Malinowski made Mr Angel Dimitrov familiar with the problems currently solved by the United Peasants' Party and on the political and economic crisis. Mr Malinowski said that the United Peasants' Party will give its contribution to the translation into reality of the idea of setting up a front of national consent which would have been the sole possibility for political consolidation. The United Peasants' Party will support the efforts of the Polish United Workers' Party for the strengthening of the political and economic situation in the country, for strengthening the unity of Poland with the Soviet Union and with the other countries of the socialist community.

Views related to the further deepening of the ties of friendship between the two parties and to the development of all-round ties between the two fraternal socialist countries have been exchanged at the meeting.

Mr Angel Dimitrov met also Prof Jozef Kukulka, deputy chairman of the Chief Committee of the United Peasants' Party, and with the marshal of the Sejm, Mr Stanislaw Gucwa.

GDR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION RECEIVED 13 NOV

LD132126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2046 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov (ADN correspondent) -- The GDR National Front National Council delegation which is visiting Poland, was received in Warsaw today by Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation also visited Prof Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front and chairman of the Council of State. The two sides paid tribute to the long and close cooperation between the GDR National Front and Poland's National Unity Front. Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Front National Council, conveyed cordial greetings from Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council, and confirmed the willingnews to continue and deepen the proven cooperation.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON SUCCESS OF JOINT BRITISH TALKS

LD161506 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Nov (PAP) -- The 12th Polish-British round table talks, originally scheduled to take place in England, were held in Poland on the British side's suggestion and provided an excellent example of how to present to prudent representatives of a different world the intricate and multilayer picture of the present-day Poland, and do so with utter sincerity and maximum effort calculated to trace down the truth, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said today.

All in all, the British partners came to realize that Poland both can and must solve her basic problems herself and that it deserves reasonable financial aid not for charity reasons but as a vital and indispensable factor of peace and stability in Europe, and also as an ailing but strong body and hence one with good prospects for recovery, the paper said.

The meeting also gave the Polish side an opportunity to make the first practical application of the idea of a national agreement front, as it was attended by vice-premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Solidarity's Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Catholic politicians of various types, and PUWP, United Peasant, and Democratic Party activists, the paper said, and pointed to the prudence and temperance displayed by all of them and the hope for a consensus on all key issues related to the lines and ways of the reform of the political and economic life in Poland. Thepaper also stressed that all Polish participants in the meeting were concerned over the threat of anarchy and disintegration in Poland and showed determination to take up the co-responsibility for co-authoring decisions to the benefit of the Polish nation, even if society would be unlikely to approve of them at the moment.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S PRESS CLUB SPEECH REPORTED

AU192100 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Taking the floor at the National Press Club in Washington, U.S. President Ronald Reagan referred to the peace program of the United States and to the arms control program. Proceeding from the concept according to which, quoted: "The more efficient our forces, the less likely we will have to make use of them." President Reagan stressed that the United States will continue to strengthen its military forces in conformity with the defense program which, the speaker said, will remedy negligences committed in the past 10 years.

In connection with the arms control program, the President stressed that at the U.S.-Soviet negotiations scheduled to begin in Geneva on 30 November, the United States, in proposing the mutual reduction of conventional, strategic and intermediate-range nuclear forces, will declare itself ready to cancel the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles, launched from the ground, if the Soviet side will make the SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles ineffective.

The United States, he stated, proposes beginning negotiations regarding strategic weapons as soon as possible next year. At the same time, the head of the White House stated, the United States is ready to act toward reaching parity and lower levels in the field of conventional forces in Europe. He also stressed that in order to maintain peace, the United States believes that the risks of a surprise attack and the possibilities of the outbreak of a war because of uncertainty or by wrong calculation must be reduced, and reasserted the proposal regarding a conference to establish efficient measures that will reduce such dangers.

REPORTAGE ON 13-17 NOV VISIT OF ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE

Ceausescu Rally Address 17 Nov

AU191108 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at a Romanian-Zimbabwean friendship rally in Bucharest on 16 Nov]

[Text] Comrade Mugabe, dear guests of the Republic of Zimbabwe, comrades and friends, at this big meeting of Romanian-Zimbabwean friendship, I have the particular pleasure of warmly greeting Comrade Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and the other Zimbabwean guests. I would also like to express our sentiments of friendship for and solidarity with the Zimbabwean people, who have embarked upon the road of independent socioeconomic development and of well-being and happiness by building a new society based on justice and equity. (loud cheers and applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Mugabe")

The cooperation between the RCP and ZANU and between our peoples has developed during the struggle waged by ZANU against colonial domination and during the struggle for national independence and for a society which can ensure the independence, sovereignty, well-being and happiness of the Zimbabwean people. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Mugabe'")

The Romanian party and people have granted active material, political and diplomatic support to the Zimbabwean national liberation movement and to the Zimbabwe African National Union, in the belief that this struggle is in accordance with the Zimbabwean people's interests and is part and parcel of the overall struggle to fully eliminate colonialism and imperialism and to build a better and more just world. (loud and prolonged applause cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Mugabe!")

Winning national independence has been a great victory of the Zimbabwean people, something which again proves that there is no force in the world which can prevent a people wishing to be free to eliminate foreign oppression and all kinds of oppression and to ensure its independence, progress and well-being! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers). As a matter of fact, the Zimbabwean people and ZANU have won their national independence in hard battles, but also through intensive political and diplomatic activity. One can state that the victory attained by the Zimbabwean people by winning their independence has drawn closer the moment of completely eliminating colonial domination and has opened up the road for Africa's development without colonialism and imperialism! (prolonged applause and cheers)

The Zimbabwean people are engaged today in building a new, free and independent life under the leadership of their government, in which the African National Union holds the great majority, as it also does in the parliament following its electoral victory. We are aware of the fact that our friends and comrades from Zimbabwe are merely at the beginning of a long process. From our own experience, we are well familiar with the hardships to be overcome and the distance to be covered along the road of building a new life, developing the national economy and raising the people's well-being. However, since they knew how to act united in the struggle for independence and victory, we are convinced that the Zimbabwean people will also win this struggle for economic independence and a better life and will firmly advance toward a new social system, toward socialism! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers! chants: "Ceausescu-Mugabe!")

Broad and active cooperation in many fields of activity has developed and is continuing to develop between our parties and peoples after Zimbabwe won its independence. We are happy about this cooperation, which is developing under the new conditions and which is deeply rooted in our solidarity and cooperation during the struggle for national independence. We are following with great satisfaction the steps being taken by the Zimbabwean people along the road of independent socioeconomic development and, as their friends and comrades in arms, we wish them ever greater success! (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Mugabe!")

During the liberation struggle, Comrade Mugabe visited Romania several times. We conducted talks, both in Romania and in certain African countries, on cooperation during the national liberation struggle. This, however, is the first visit paid to Romania by Comrade Mugabe after winning national independence. We greet this visit with the conviction that it will mark an important point in developing economic and political cooperation and in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for detente, independence and peace! (loud cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Mugabe!")

During the talks conducted thus far, we have reached many common conclusions on developing economic cooperation and collaboration in industry, agriculture, science, culture and other fields of activity. We have agreed to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation, which should place relations between the Romanian and Zimbabwean peoples upon a lasting foundation. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Mugabe!")

We would like the relations between our countries to be based on principles of full equality of rights, unswerving respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. We included these principles in the treaty of friendship and cooperation as the basis of our relations. We would also like to attain the kind of cooperation that would be an example of relations between two fully independent states and two peoples which have thrown off the yoke of imperialism and colonialism -- between the Romanian people, who eliminated capitalist and landlord exploitation and are building socialism, and the Zimbabwean people, who are struggling to build a new and socialist system. (loud and prolonged applause)

We would like this cooperation to prove that -- through their economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations and through solidarity in building a new life and in the struggle at the international level -- two peoples wishing to live in freedom and cooperate with good results can make fast progress along the road of their development

This is the only way to put a complete end to imperialism and colonialism and to ensure each people's full independence and right to be masters of their destiny and to freely shape their lives, in accordance with their wishes and without any outside interference! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

Dear comrades and friends, profound revolutionary changes have occured and are occurring in the international sphere. The determination of peoples to completely eliminate all vestiges of colonial and imperialist domination and to be masters of their destiny is increasingly asserting itself in the world. We believe that this trend in international affairs and in the struggle of peoples is very important and plays a decisive role on the international scene. The future belongs to the policy of independence, socioeconomic progress, detente and peace! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers).

We cannot ignore the fact that certain actions in the international arena have strained world relations. There are a number of conflicts and actions which seriously jeopardize the independence and development of peoples, detente and peace; certain steps are also being taken to consolidate spheres of influence and to redivide these spheres. In view of these actions and the serious international tension, all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and all peoples wishing to live in peace and freedom should act in close unity to put an end to the policy of tension and the arms race and to ensure the peace and independence of all nations. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers).

As a socialist country, Romania is carrying out steady actions to strengthen cooperation with all socialist countries, primarily with its neighbors, to overcome existing differences and to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of these states, in the belief that this is in accordance with interests of socialist construction in each country, overall socialist construction and the cause of socialism, detente, independence and peace in the world. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP! and "Ceausescu-Peace!")

We are broadly developing relations with developing countries, all the states that have won their independence and are struggling to consolidate it, nonaligned countries and small and medium-sized countries. We consider this cooperation and solidarity part and parcel of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the right of peoples to independence and peace! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers).

At the same time we are actively developing relations with the developed captialist countries and all states, regardless of social system, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We base all our relations on principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, nonuse of force and the threat of force and each people's right to be full masters of their destiny. (loud applause and cheers)

We are resolutely advocating the settlement of all existing conflicts and contentious problems between states through negotiations alone. We believe that there is no problem between states, no matter how complicated, that cannot be resolved through negotiations! It is in the interest of each nation and all peoples to renounce the military path in solving problems between states, to show a high sense of responsibility for people's lives and the cause of peace and to do everything possible to resolve problems through negotiations! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!")

As a European country, Romania is firmly promoting security and cooperation in Europe. We are working at the Madrid meeting to ensure that it concludes with ever better results, that it convenes a conference on trust and disarmament on our continent, that it ensures the continuity of the process begun in Helsinki by organizing new meetings and that it adopts measures for developing trust and cooperation in Europe. Proceeding from the fact that Europe is a united continent and that we must eliminate its division into military or economic blocs, let us ensure Europe's full unity on the basis of equality, respect for the social system in each country and the common interests to maintain peace and defend the wonderful achievements of civilization and mankind's future! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!")

We attach great importance to developing friendship and cooperation in the Balkans and turning this region into an area of peaceful cooperation, without nuclear weapons. It is in the interest of Balkan peoples to turn this region, so troubled in the past, into a zone of friendship and cooperation. Let us demonstrate that it is possible to attain new relations in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world, relations that can put an end to tension and to the past, which has done so much damage to the progress and freedom of peoples! (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!")

We are resolutely opposing the deployment of medium-range missiles and other new missiles in Europe; we advocate the transition to withdrawing and dismantling the existing ones. Europe does not need nuclear missiles, be they medium-range or any other range. Europe needs peace and wants to prevent an atomic cataclysm! We do not need the neutron weapon either. We need a Europe in which the life of the current generation, of future generations and of children can be secure! Let us do our utmost to ensure the right of peoples to life, freedom, independence and peace! (loud cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Peace")

I would like to greet and congratulate the great manifestations taking place throughout the country; I would particularly like to hail the great demonstration of our youth last Saturday, which showed that our young generation, along with all the people, is determined to work in close unity with all peoples in Europe and throughout the world for an end to armaments, for the right to life and for lasting peace in Europe and the entire planet! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!")

At the same time, we attach particular attention to the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new international economic order, which can eliminate the state of underdevelopment affecting almost two-thirds of mankind as a result of the imperialist and colonialist policy. We advocate concrete measures to aid the developing countries in order to ensure their socioeconomic progress; we speak out for relations of equity and equality and for an international cooperation which can ensure the stability and development of the world economy, overcome the economic crisis and lead to broad cooperation among all states, regardless of social system or development level. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

We also attach great importance to the role of developing countries, strengthening their cooperation, the role of the Nonaligned Movement and the united actions of this movement for the policy of detente, peace and cooperation in the world. In this spirit, Romania will continue to actively contribute, along with other developing countries and within the movement of nonaligned countries, in which it participates as a guest, to attain these goals. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

During the talks with Comrade Mugabe, we exchanged detailed views on the situation in Africa and on the need to intensify the struggle to ensure Namibia's independence and to eliminate the policy of apartheid. We also agreed that everything possible should be done to strengthen the unity of African countries within the OAU as a prerequisite for consolidating their independence, promoting their socioeconomic development and ensuring peace in Africa and throughout the world. (loud applause and cheers)

We are actively supporting the struggle of the Namibian people for independence, the struggle of the South West African People's Organization and we are convinced that Namibia will win its national independence in the not too distant future, thus making a new victory in the struggle to completely eliminate colonialism in Africa and throughout the world! (loud applause and cheers)

We are also actively supporting the struggle for a lasting and overall peace in the Middle East. We believe that everything possible should be done to achieve such a peace by organizing an international conference within the United Nations in order to ensure Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and to resolve the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination and to building their free and independent state. (loud applause and cheers) Such a peace should ensure the security and independence of all states in that area and their right to a free existence.

We are convinced that it is in the interest of the peoples of the Middle East, Europe and the entire world to speedily attain a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. (loud applause and cheers)

Dear comrades and friends, in view of the complex international problems and developments, we deem it necessary to do everything possible to strengthen the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in order to democratically resolve international problems. We must ensure the equal participation of all states, regardless of size and social system, in resolving problems. We must give priority to creating conditions for the participation of developing countries, nonaligned countries and small and medium-sized states in solving these problems, since they are vitally interested in a democratic resolution of problems, which can guarantee the freedom and independence of each nation. (loud applause and cheers)

Life, including the huge mass demonstrations in Europe and various states of the world, powerfully demonstrates the increasing role of the people's masses and all peoples in the struggle to secure their right to life and independence. More than ever now, life and events demonstrate that the peoples have the necessary strength and that, by acting unitedly, they can halt the policy of war and the arms race, attain a new economic order, disarmament, peace and independence and ensure observance of each nation's fundamental right to life and freedom! (loud applause and cheers; change: "Ceausescu-Peace!")

Dear comrades and friends, as I have already said, I and Comrade Mugabe have reached common conclusions these days on intensifying both bilateral and international cooperation. Therefore, I would like to again state that I am fully convinced that this visit, the talks the agreements already concluded or yet to be reached and the treaty of friendship and cooperation to be signed will mark a moment of historic significance in developing relations between Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe under the new conditions. I would like to express the conviction that this cooperation will be in accordance with the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace and independence for all peoples! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Mugabe!")

Dear comrades and friends, I paid a visit to your plant together with Comrade Mugabe. I do not wish to refer now to the problems of your enterprise. We have often discussed them together. Your achievements have been good but there is still much to be done. I would like, though, to congratulate you for your achievements and to wish you well in concluding this year with best results in all fields! (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

Dear Comrade Mugabe, tomorrow you are ending your visit to Romania. We ask you to take with you the Romanian people's sentiments of solidarity and warm friendship for the Zimbabwean people as well as our heartfelt and fraternal wishes for ever greater successes in fulfilling the Zimbabwean people's aspirations for well-being, peace, independence and socialism! We hope the Zimbabwean people will take firm and sure steps along this road, the only one which can ensure the freedom, happiness and independence of peoples! (prolonger cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Mubage!")

Long live friendship and cooperation between the RCP and ZANU! (prolonged cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Mugabe!")

Long live cooperation and solidarity between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe! (prolonger applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Mugabe!")

Long live the united struggle of peoples and of progressive and anti-imperialist forces for independence, cooperation and peace throughout the world! (prolonger applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!")

We wish you, all working people in the great "23 August" enterprise ever greater successes and much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Mugabe!", "Ceausescu-Peace!", "Ceausescu and the Peoples!", "Ceausescu-RCP!" All those present stand up and cheer for friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and ZANU, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe and between the Romanian and Zimbabwean peoples)

Friendship Treaty

AU191527 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Text of treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe signed in Bucharest following Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's visit to Romania 13-17 November]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe, firmly determined to expand and deepen relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples based on their aspiration for rapprochement and mutual understanding, for progress, peace and international security;

Basing themselves on the traditional relations of militant solidarity between the Romanian people and the Zimbabwean people wrought during the struggle for the Zimbabwean people's liberation and determined to strengthen those relations even more;

Convinced that the development of their relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation is an important contribution to strengthening the solidarity and unity of action of the socialist countries, the developing and nonaligned countries and of all anti-imperialist and progressive forces in the world in their joint struggle for the cause of progress, peace, national independence and international understanding;

Reiterating each people's right to economic, social and cultural development in conformity with their desire, interests and legitimate aspirations;

Convinced that under the current complex international situation firm action is needed to ensure the right to peace, life, a free and independent existence for all peoples;

Expressing their deep concern toward the acceleration of the arms race which creates great dangers for the cause of peace and international security;

Convinced that a lasting peace in the world can be ensured only if firm and tangible disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures, are taken;

Convinced of the need to adopt effective measures to establish a new international economic order with a view to eliminating underdevelopment and ensuring the more rapid progress of developing countries;

United in their joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against racism, apartheid, the policy of force, domination and interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and against the policy of redividing the world into spheres of influence;

Reiterating their militant solidarity and active support for the national liberation movements and the other progressive and democratic forces in southern Africa to strengthen the national independence of the countries in Africa and in other parts of the world;

Stressing the need to increase the role of the United Nations in resolving the problems confronting mankind and to adapt that organization's structure to present-day realities;

Have decided to conclude the present treaty of friendship and cooperation and, for this purpose, have agreed on the following:

Article I

The high contracting sides proclaim their solemn determination to expand and deepen relations of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation at the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural levels between the two peoples and countries.

The high contracting sides will promote the development of cooperation between the mass and civic organizations of the two countries.

Article II

The high contracting sides will expand and deepen, on mutually advantageous bases, trade exchanges and cooperation in such fields as industry, agriculture, geology, mining, power and transportation and other sectors of common interest. For this purpose, they will conclude agreements and other understandings and establish adequate economic forms, including setting up joint companies to promote and intensify that cooperation.

Article III

The high contracting sides will promote proper mutual understanding of their material and cultural values by developing, for this purpose, exchanges and cooperation between art and cultural establishments, mass information media and between sports organizations, as well as relations between representatives of the scientific, cultural and educational fields.

Article IV

The high contracting sides will guide themselves in their relations and in relations with other countries by thefollowing principles, rights and obligations:

A. Each people's inalienable right to independently decide their destiny and to freely choose and develop their political, economic and social system in keeping with their desires and interests, without any outside interference;

B. Each country's supreme right to existence, national independence and sovereignty, to peace and security;

C. Fully equal rights for all countries, irrespective of size, development level, geographical location or political, economic and social system;

D. Each country's sovereign right to control its natural resources and all other resources in conformity with its national interests;

E. The countries' obligation not to interfere, in any form or under any pretext, in the domestic and foreign affairs of any other state;

F. The states' obligation to refrain, in their international relations, from the use or threat of force and not to resrot by any means to military, political, economic or other restrictions against any other state;

G. The states' obligation to settle all differences between themselves solely by peaceful means;

H. Each country's obligation to respect the inviolability of borders and the unity and territorial integrity of other countries;

I. Each country's right to participate, on a completely equal footing, in examining and resolving all international problems concerning peace, security, detente and cooperation and other international problems of common interest;

J. The right and duty of states, irrespective of their sociopolitical system, to cooperate with each other under conditions of mutual benefit to preserve international peace and security and promote the socioeconomic progress of all nations, primarily of developing nations;

K. Each country's right to development, to participate on an equal footing and under conditions of mutual benefit in the world division of labor and in using trade and international economic cooperation to support its national development efforts, and the duty of all states to intensify efforts aimed at eliminating underdevelopment, inequality and inequity in international economic relations with a view to establishing a new international economic order;

L. Each country's right to have complete access to the achievements of science and technology;

M. Each country's duty to fulfill in good faith the international obligations assumed in conformity with the UN charter or following from the generally valid principles and norms of international law.

Article V

The high contracting sides will make efforts to eliminate the sources of mistrust, tension and conflict between countries and will contribute to resolving international differences by peaceful means; they will cooperate in achieving a lasting security in Europe, Africa and the other continents and contribute to developing relations of friendship and understanding among peoples. They will act toward international detente with the active and equal participation of all states, irrespective of size or social system, so that it will be achieved in all parts of the world.

Article VI

The high contracting sides will actively support the peoples' national liberation struggle and the strengthening of the countries' political and economic independence, and will cooperate in multilaterally supporting the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and for eradicting apartheid.

Article VII

The high contracting sides pledge to cooperate with all countries, irrespective of their social, political system or their economic development level, to strengthen solidarity among developing and nonaligned countries to establish a new international economic order that will ensure the more rapid progress of developing countries and the prosperity of all peoples. For this purpose, they will contribute to formulating and applying concrete measures and programs of action within the United Nations, including the conclusion of the necessary agreements regarding global negotiations on international economic cooperation.

Article VIII

The high contracting sides will cooperate at an international level to work out and apply efficient measures that will lead to an immediate halt of the arms race, to achieving general disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, to prohibiting the use and production of nuclear and other mass destructive weapons, and to eliminating foreign military bases, as well as the withdrawal of all troops and weapons to within national borders and cutting back military budgets, creating nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, the Indian Ocean and other parts of the world, and eliminating military blocs.

Article IX

The high contracting sides will cooperate with other nations to increase the role and efficiency of the United Nations in resolving the various international differences to ensure peace and security in the world. They advocate the adjustment of the UN system to present-day international realities.

Article X

With a view to implementing the principles and achieving the goals of the present treaty, the high contracting sides will conclude agreements and understandings and will regularly have consultations and exchange information at the highest level to strengthen bilateral cooperation and collaboration between the two countries in the international arena.

Article XI

The high contracting sides declare that the provisions of the present treaty are not at variance with the obligations of each of them under other treaties to which they are sides or under the norms and principles of international law.

Article XII

The present treaty is concluded for a 10-year period. Its validity will be prolonged automatically for further 10-year periods if neither of the high contracting sides informs the other, in written form and 6 months before the present treaty expires, of its proposal to abrogate the treaty.

Article XIII

The present treaty will be submitted for ratification in conformity with the legal provisions of each of the high contracting sides and will come into force on the date when the ratification instruments are exchanged.

Signed in Bucharest on 17 November 1981, in two original copies, each of them in Romanian and English and having the same validity.

Communique Released 17 Nov

AU172013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Romanian-Zimbabwean communique on Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's official visit to Romania 13-17 November 1981]

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Nov (AGERPRES) -- At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrade Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, and Comrade Sally Mugabe, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 13 to 17 November 1981.

Comrade Robert Mugabe and members of his delegation were met with special cordiality, as an expression of the profound feelings of friendship and solidarity harboured by the Romanian people towards the Zimbabwean people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, held official talks which were conducted in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding and mutual respect.

The talks were attended by:

On the Romanian side, comrades: Ilie Verdet, prime minister; Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Maxim Berghianu, minister of labour; Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Silviu Curticeanu, secretary to the presidency and to the State Council; Iulian Bituleanu, deputy minister of finance; Adrian Rogojeanu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry; Lieutenant-General Victor Stanculescu, deputy minister of national defense; Petre Blajovici, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Salisbury; Petre Tanasie, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the Zimbabwean side, comrades:

Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs; Enos Nkala, minister of finance; Frederick Shava, minister of manpower, planning and development; Moses Mvenge, deputy minister of trade and commerce; Swithun Mombershora, deputy minister of agriculture; Ibbo Mandaza, deputy secretary, Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development;

E.N. Mushagara, deputy secretary ministry of finance; Brigadier Agnew Kambew, Ministry of Defence (Alois Chidoda) undersecretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (W. Chiwewe), undersecretary, prime minister's office, (Charles Tazvishaya), private secretary to the prime minister.

During the talks the two leaders informed each other on the preoccupations of their two countries and parties in the fields of economic and social construction and examined the possibilities of developing and diversifying the relations and the cooperation between the two countries and parties.

They also had a fruitful exchange of views on current international issues. The prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe expressed his high appreciation and conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people the deep gratitude of the Zimbabwean people for the solidarity and the political, diplomatic, moral and material support given during the hard years of its national liberation struggle. He also expressed his government's appreciation for the friendship and the cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania with the newly independent state of Zimbabwe which has set out on the socialist path of development, progress and prosperity. Comrade Robert Mugabe expressed his high appreciation for the outstanding achievements scored by the Romanian people, under the leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in the building up of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Reaffirming the feelings of militant solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people with the ideals of independence, freedom and social progress of the Zimbabwean people, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania emphasized the deep satisfaction with which the Romanian people hailed the brilliant victory of the Zimbabwe people in their heroic fight for national liberation. He also expressed his high appreciation for the efforts the government of Zimbabwe, led by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, was making for the consolidation of the country's independence, economic reconstruction, national reconcilation, and building up of a new society.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe stressed the particularly important role the meetings and the talks between the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the president of the Zimbabwe African National Union played in the forging of relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and Zimbabwean peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe reviewed the stage of development reached in the relations between Romania and Zimbabwe and the way in which the previous understandings and decisions were being implemented. They expressed their satisfaction with the initiatives taken up to now, stressing at the same time that there was a need to speed up the fulfillment of these understandings.

The two leaders expressed their conviction that the economic ties between the two countries, especially in the form of joint ventures, represent one of the most important factors for the intensification and the deepening of the Romanian-Zimbabwean relations. They considered that there existed notable possibilities for the expansion of commercial exchanges and for the development of mutually beneficial economic cooperation in vital areas of their economies such as industry, agriculture, geology, mining, energy, transport as well as in other fields of common interest. They decided that the first session of the recently established joint governmental commission for economic and technical cooperation be convened in the 1st quarter of 1982 with a view to finalize the negotiations on such joint projects as have already been agreed to by the two sides, to identify new areas of cooperation and to ensure a constant and balanced growth of their trade.

The two leaders recognized the special importance of the high-level meetings and talks which, by the agreements and decisions reached, constituted new steps in the consolidation and deepening of the friendship and cooperation between their two parties, countries and peoples. They also agreed that an essential contribution to this end could be brought about by periodical consultations and exchanges of experience and delegations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Zimbabwe African National Union. To this effect, an agreement of cooperation between the two parties was signed by the two leaders during the visit.

The two leaders also agreed that consultations between the two ministries of foreign affairs be held on a regular basis to discuss bilateral and international affairs.

In their desire to secure a far-reaching and broad political and juridical framework for the Romanian-Zimbabwean relations, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe.

With a view to further facilitate contacts between the two countries, it was indicated that a Zimbabwean diplomatic mission would soon be opened in Bucharest.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe expressed the confidence that the fast development of the Romanian-Zimbabwean cooperation in all fields, in the spirit of friendship that characterizes their relations, shall contribute to the economic and social progress of both countries, and to the promotion of peace, independence and international cooperation.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe discussed in depth the current international issues. They considered that mankind is experiencing a period of major revolutionary, social and national changes, in which peoples are strongly asserting their determination to put an end to imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policies, to any forms of foreign oppression and domination, to be independent and masters of their destiny and to live and work together in conditions of peace and security.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe expressed their concern over the aggravation of the international situation, as a result of the failure to solve the existing crises and conflicts in various parts of the world; of ever more frequent resort to intervention and interference in the domestic affairs of other states; of tendencies to redivide the world into spheres of influence; of the escalating and increasingly dangerous arms race; of the lack of progress in solving the acute problems of the developing countries; and of the deepening world economic crisis.

Given these developments, which created new dangers for peace and security, the two leaders considered it to be the duty of the peoples of the world to act with utmost vigour, in close unity, to prevent the worsening of the international situation, to promote the policy of detente, national independence, peace and cooperation among nations.

The two leaders expressed their concern over the acceleration of the arms race and reaffirmed their conviction that the implementation of tangible and effective measures of general disarmament and in particular nuclear disarmament is crucial in the present international relations, on which depend the peace, security and progress of mankind. In this respect, they stressed the necessity to proceed urgently to the general and total prohibition of production and tests with new nuclear weapons, the gradual reduction of existing nuclear stockpiles until their complete elimination, the interdiction of the production and deployment of the neutron weapon, the cessation of the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and the withdrawal of those already existing, the reduction of military expenditures, the dismantling of foreign military bases, the setting up of nuclear-weapon free zones and peace zones in various parts of the world, and the abolition of military pacts.

They appealed to all countries and peoples to involve themselves, with all their energies and in every form, in the fight for disarmament, for the fundamental right of peoples to life, freedom and independence, for the right of human beings to live in peace.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe emphasized the serious consequences for all the countries of the present world economic crisis, the maintenance of underdevelopment in wide regions of the world, and the intensification of neo-colonialist exploitation of the developing countries.

They expressed their concerns over the deteriorating position of the developing countries in international trade; the deepening of protectionist tendencies directed against them; the marked increase in the deficits of their balance of payments; their diminishing access to financial resources owing to an unjustified growth in the price of credits; the uncertainty of food supplies and the required energy resources; the restriction of a real transfer of resources and technology from developed countries to developing countries. All these phenomena have a strong negative impact especially on the economy of developing countries but also on the political and economic stability of the whole world. Under the circumstances, the two leaders believed that the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order were an urgent requirement for ensuring the peace, security and future of mankind.

The two leaders noted with concern the lack of substantial progress in creating a new international order and emphasized the need to urgently launch the global negotiations of the international economic cooperation within the UN framework. They recognized the national effort as decisive for the economic growth of developing countries and expressed the need for these countries to obtain a more substantial assistance from the developed countries.

Stressing the link between disarmament and development, the two leaders expressed their view that the resources released as a result of the disarmament process must be used to help solve the economic problems, primarily those confronting developing countries.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe stressed the importance of extending economic cooperation among developing countries, strengthening their solidarity and unity of action as an essential prerequisite for achieving positive results at the negotiations and for advancing towards the establishment of a new international economic order.

Concerning the situation in Europe, the two leaders stressed the importance which the two countries attach to the building of the security and the promotion of a broad and unhampered cooperation between the states of the continent and the favourable impact this could have on peace and understanding in the world. They expressed their particular concern over the situation in Europe, beset with the existence of the two opposed military blocs and with an unprecedented concentration of armaments and troops.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe stressed the special importance of a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of the representatives of European countries, so as to give a new impetus to the unitary implementation of the principles enshrined in the Final Act of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, to agree to the convening of a conference on confidence and disarmament in Europe, to achieve new steps towards the development of economic, scientific and cultural cooperations on the continent and to ensure the continuity of the process started in Helsinki.

With regard to the situation in Africa, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe welcomed the ever growing will of the African peoples and countries to develop in freedom and independence, without any outside interference.

They appreciated that a telling confirmation of the strong determination of the African peoples to fight for their independence had been the brilliant victory won by the Zimbabwe people in its national liberation struggle.

The two leaders stressed the urgent need to ensure the achievement of independence by Namibia. They strongly condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and demanded the withdrawal of its troops from Namibia. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe reaffirmed their full support for the efforts of the United Nations, the OAU, the front line countries and the Non-Aligned Movement to seek a political solution to the Namibian problem through the implementation of the UN Resolution 435. They pledged their militant solidarity with and full support for the just struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] -- sole and legitimate representative of the Nambian people.

Romania and Zimbabwe condemn equally strongly the repeated acts of aggression committed by South Africa against the neighbouring independent African states and demand the immediate cessation of any encroachments upon the sovereignty of thse states and a halt to all its attempts to destabilize the southern African region.

The two leaders have also stressed the pressing need to completely abolish the policy of apartheid and reaffirmed their countries' total support for the fight of the people of South Africa for their rights to freedom, equality and social progress against racism and any other form of oppression.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe reaffirmed their commitment to the settlement of all international conflicts by peaceful means based on respect for the national indpendence of every country.

With respect to the situation in the Middle East, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe declared themselves in favour of global solution conducive to a just and lasting peace based on the withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied in 1967, the implementation of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the setting up of an independent state of its own, and the ensurance of the territorial integrity and independence of all states in the region.

To this end, they considered it necessary to convene an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations, with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The two leaders held the view that the United Nations represented the most adequate forum for the multilateral examination and solution of all international issues, and underlined the necessity to strengthen for this purpose the role and responsibilities of the world organisation and to adjust its structures to the realities of contemporary international life.

They agreed that an active participation of all states should be ensured when solving outstanding issues, irrespective of their size or social system, in particular of the small and medium-sized countreis, which should have a still greater role in debating and solving all international problems. They emphasized the significance of the Non-Aligned Movement in the fight against imperialism, for the establishment of a new international economic order and the promotion of the principles of international law in the interstates relations.

Starting out from their common interest and their identical or close views on international issues, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe decided to step up the consultation and cooperation between the representatives of their two countries at the UN and in other international bodies, in the "Group of 77" and in the Movement of Non-Aligned countries, in order to contribute to a just and democratic solution of the problems confronting mankind.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe expressed full satisfaction with the fruitful results of the visit. They expressed firm conviction that this constituted an important contribution to the further strengthening of the close friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe expressed his heartfelt thanks for the cordial welcome and hospitality accorded to him, Comrade Sally Mugabe and the delegation which accompanied him during the visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and to Comrade Elena Ceasescu, the invitation to pay an official visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit would be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

GIOSAN MEETS DPRK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU191929 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] This afternoon at the Palace of the Grand National Assembly, Comrade Nicolae Giosan met with the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK led by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop. During the talk, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the relations of close and frutiful cooperation between Socialist Romania and the DPRK, and pointed out the importance of talks and understandings concluded between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song in strengthening and deepening relations of friendship and cooperation at a political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural level in the interests of both countries and peoples and the general cause of socialism, national independence, peace and international cooperation.

In this context, the two sides expressed their joint desire to contribute to improving those relations and to further expanding and perfecting them. They also stressed the role played by the parliamentarians and parliaments of the two countries in constantly expanding bilateral relations, in becoming better acquainted with each other and in strengthening friendship and solidarity between our countries and peoples.

They also noted that the Romanian and DPRK parliaments, together with other parliaments, can make a greater contribution -- through closer cooperation -- to resuming and continuing the trend toward detente and understanding among all world nations with a view to achieving disarmament and peace.

RCP'S DINCA MEETS PRC'S DENG XIAOPING 19 NOV

AU191948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 19, Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, received Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Collaboration.

Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Deng Xiaoping and the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of China.

During the talks, the sides informed each other of the current concerns of the party and state leaderships of the two countries regarding the course of socialist construction. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the development of the relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, as well as the wish that the economic relations should rise on to a level which should match the good political relations. The determination of the two parties and states was expressed on this occasion too, to further develop and deepen the exchange of experience in socialist construction, to work for ensuring the expansion and diversification of collaboration in the economic, technical-scientific and cultural fields, to do everything possible for this cooperation to proceed, in the most active way in the future as well, in keeping with the understanding between the party and state leaderships of the two countries. The two sides' wish was reasserted that, concomitantly with the development of bilateral relations, the cooperation on international plane be expanded in the interest of the two peoples, peace, national independence, collaboration and socialism throughout the world.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO JORDAN, GUINEA -- Bucharest, 11 Nov (AGERPRES) -- By presidential decree Petru Despot and Andrei Cervencovici have been appointed ambassadors of Romania to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and to Jordan, respectively. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 11 Nov 81 AU]

FRENCH MINISTER CLAUDE CHEYSSON ARRIVES 20 NOV

LD201126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations of the Republic of France, arrived on an official visit to our country today. He was met at Belgrade Airport by his host, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and a group of high-ranking officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

LD200342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- A protocol on the third session of the Yugoslav-Soviet Cultural Cooperation Commission was signed here in Belgrade today.

The mixed commission members devoted particular attention at the session to the two countries' cooperation in the field of advanced education and cinematography.

Yugoslav Vice-Premier Gojko Ubiparip and Deputy Soviet Cultural Minister Yuriy Yakovlevich Barabash, who headed the Soviet delegation to the session, today assessed that the Yugoslav-Soviet cultural cooperation has reached a high level but also that there are still insufficiently exploited possibilities for its further promotion.

MORE ON SOMALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT

Markovic Gives Dinner 17 Nov

LD180004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2315 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Somalia are linked by the deep friendship which can only be developed between the non-aligned countries.

The above assessment of the relations between the two countries was given by Somalian parliamentary delegation head Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmet in his toast at the formal dinner given here this evening by Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic to his Somalian guests.

Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmet especially stressed that "the great hero, Josip Broz Tito, one of the founders of the Movement of Non-Alignment, is very well-known and respected" in Somalia.

Pursuing such non-aligned policy, Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmet said that Somalia strives to contribute toward the establishment of peace in the Horn of Africa and Middle East. Such policy is the only way for peaceful development of the peoples in the region, he said.

In his toast, Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic expressed the conviction that the present visit of the Somalian People's Assembly delegation to Yugoslavia "is not only a new contribution to the friendly ties, dialogue and cooperation between the two countries in the political field but also a strong incentive to the promotion of mutual cooperation in various other spheres."

Dragoslav Markovic recalled the fact that Yugoslavia and Somalia, despite different conditions of development, have "much in common." He said that this is reflected in the "years-long self-sacrificing struggle which the peoples of Somalia and Yugoslavia had to wage for their freedom and independence and both countries' commitment to the policy of non-alignment which links them since the first non-aligned conference in Belgrade whose twentieth anniversary we commemorated several months ago."

Dragoslav Markovic expressed concern over the deteriorated situation in the world, marked by "the stagnation in detente, stepped-up armament race, rivalry of big powers and blocs for strategic positions and spheres on influence, interference in internal affairs, setting-up of military bases in independent countries and resorting to force and direct intervention."

Warning that this "keeps alive the existing and causes the out-break of new hot-beds of war and tensions," Dragoslav Markovic said that the "priority task of all peaceful and progressive forces is even more resolutely to engage themselves for the overcoming of conflicts and bloc division and for the strengthening of equality on the basis of peaceful coexistence."

The Somalian delegation head presented to the Assembly of Yugoslavia president the invitation for a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation to visit Somalia.

The talks between Yugoslav and Somalian parliamentary delegations continue tomorrow.

Received by Djuranovic 18 Nov

LD181414 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1328 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today received a delegation of the Somalia People's Assembly, headed by Assembly President Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmet. During the ensuing talk, an exhaustive exchange of views was carried out on possibilities for further strengthening and expanding friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Somalia, particularly at the economic level. The mutual readiness was noted for developing economic cooperation between the two non-aligned countries. It was also established that in the conditions of unfavorable world economic relations, mutual cooperation of the non-aligned and other developing countries is of particular importance as are also these countries coordinated and united position and efforts for inaugurating the global negotiations on world economic problems.

Meeting with Kraigher

LD182282 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher received here tonight a parliamentary delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic headed by chairman of the People's Assembly Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed. During the meeting President Kraigher and his guests expressed the two nonaligned countries' desire to promote relations and cooperation.

They assessed conflicts between individual nonaligned countries as exceptionally harmful. Such conflicts can never settle problems. They only facilitate outside interference and influence at the expense of the independence of the countries involved. In view of this, the nonaligned countries must set up a mechanism which would help deal with such conflicts by peaceful means in due time.

The two sides also discussed developments and the present situation in the Horn of Africa as well as other questions of interest for the two friendly, nonaligned countries.

MEETING ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CONGOLESE

LD182372 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- At the first meeting of the Joint Yugoslav-Congolese Economic Cooperation Committee, which opened in Belgrade today, the representatives of the People's Republic of the Congo invited Yugoslav enterprise to join in a number of projects under the country's year development plan.

The two delegations, headed by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar and Congolese Minister of Cooperation Aime Emmanuel Yoka, respectively, agreed on the need to promote the two countries' commodity trade and expand its volume. They are considering projects of cooperation in agriculture and forestry and the execution by Yugoslav enterprises of construction projects in the People's Republic of the Congo.

Cooperation in the field of capital development includes the construction of a jointly-owned factory for producing living apartments, as well as roads and a university centre in the Congo.

PRC PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS CROATIA

AU181950 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] A delegation of the Liaoning Province of the PRC led by Hu Yimin, secretary of the Provincial Committee of the CCP and vice governor of the province, is currently paying a visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia. During a visit of several days, the delegation will hold official talks with a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Croatia about opportunities for further promoting economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation within the framework of the overall Yugoslav-Chinese relations.

Meeting With Blazevic 13 Nov

AU181952 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] Zagreb -- Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, yesterday received a delegation of the Liaoning Province of the PRC led by Hu Yimin, secretary of the Provincial Committee of the CCP and vice governor of the province.

In a lengthy, frank and friendly talk, it was pointed out that Yugoslav-Chinese relations were entering a new phase, in which it is necessary to change from good political relations to close economic relations.

KRAIGHER RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO GREECE

LD191820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Trajko Trajkovski, newly appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Greece, formerly adviser to the federal secretary for foreign affairs. Trajkovski will leave shortly to take up his new post.

MOJSOV 19 NOV STATEMENT CITES LCY TASKS

LD192200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Zagreb, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia must concentrate all efforts on the implementation of the economic stabilization programme, the curbing of all manifestations and forms of nationalism, and the struggle for further development of socialist self-management.

This was one of the points made in a statement by member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Lazar Mojsov before the political active of Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia today.

Speaking of topical political tasks facing the League of Communists, Mojsov emphasized that the implementation of the policy of stabilization was a long-term political task, which given the efforts of all can be successfully fulfilled. This is indicated by the fact that "we have our own natural resources, a well-educated working class and self-management."

Mojsov assessed the preceding period as characterized by extensive economic development as well as non-adjustment both in economic development and in the social field.

In eliminating the discrepancies, it is necessary to strengthen and develop the foundations of the existing system in order to give fresh impuluses to socialist self-management development, added Mojsov.

This all requires great mobility on the part of the League of Communists, the more so as it too is exposed to pressures. That is why the LCY, in preparations for the republican congresses and provincial conferences must work to revitalize its role in dealing with social and economic problems.

DOLANC MEETS WITH MEDIA DIRECTORS, EDITORS

AU162026 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 11 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- Today, Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks with the directors and chief and responsible editors of several public media from all parts of the country about important issues concerning the work of public media. During a long conversation in which Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also participated, the work of public media in providing information on the stabilization process, the functioning of the economic system, the importance of further strengthening self-management as a political system, the responsiblity for implementing the adopted policy, accords and agreements in general and on other questions were discussed.

KOSTIC OUTLINES POINTS FROM 1982 DRAFT BUDGET

LD191816 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- The coordination of the federal budget for next year with the planned growth of the social product is an important contribution toward removing burdens from the economy and realizing the economic stabilization policy. This was stated today at a joint session of three SFRY Assembly Committees -- for Foreign Policy, Finance and the Federal Budget -- by Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, who was expounding to delegates the basic standpoints from the draft federal budget for 1982.

If the social product amounts next year to 2,608 billion dinars as planned, maintenance of joint and general consumption on the level of previous years -- about 38 percent -- would require about 991 billion dinars to be allocated for those purposes in 1982, which would not help stabilization, Kostic underlined. The Federal Executive Council has therefore rejected this varient in working out the draft and has decided on a more restricted approach in all fields. The result of such an attitude is a budget amounting to 203.8 billion dinars, which accords with the 23 percent growth of the planned social product in the coming year.

The draft budget submitted to the SFRY Assembly reduces to a greater or lesser degree the rights of all beneficiaries. The reduction in the amount of funds for the needs of the Yugoslav People's Army should total 14.3 billion dinars, for veteran's disablement pensions 5.5 billion dinars, and for the development of the underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo 2.5 billion dinars. All other beneficiaries of the budget will feel the restriction, of course.

DECISION ON PROJECTED 1982 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

AU152137 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- Following an accord with the republican and provincial executive councils, at its session today which was presided over by President Veselin Djuranovic, the Federal Executive Council adopted the draft decision on the unified projection of Yugoslavia's balance of payments for 1982 in conformity with the balance of payments positions of the republics and provinces for the same year; the draft decision on the unified projection of Yugoslavia's common foreign exchange policy for next year. All these documents will be submitted to Yugoslavia's Assembly and should be adopted by the Assembly simultaneously with the adoption of the resolution on the country's socio-economic development for 1982.

Proceeding from the draft resolution, these documents envisage an essential reduction of the balance of payments deficity which should not exceed $500 million in 1982. This provision is based on the requirement that next year the total exports of goods and services must increase in real quantity by 8.5 percent, and that the exports to the convertible currency area must increase by 12 percent. The goods imports and expenditure in invisible trade will be brought in accord with the trends in goods exports, the inflow of income from noncommodity foreign exchange transactions, and the planned balance of payments deficit for next year.

PRICE COMMITTEE HEAD ON 1982 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD191426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- President of the Federal (Committee) for Prices Anton Poljaner has stated that it will not be easy to keep the price rise next year within the 15 percent envisaged by the draft resolution on the country's economic development in 1982. In an interview with TANJUG today, Poljaner however added that the figure was not unrealistic if the causes of high price increases are curbed by corresponding measures.

According to official statistics released a week ago, prices in Yugoslavia over the past ten months rose by 35.7 percent.

Polajner expressed the view that consumption next year should be comprehensively reduced. He added that, on the whole, a real growth of personal incomes should not be expected. That did not mean that there would be no room for improvement in the real standard of living. Those work organizations which enhance their productivity of labor and effectiveness of operation will be able to increase personal incomes, he stressed.

Polajner also pointed out that investments must be further restricted and that social accumulation must be channelled to the development of priority economic activities. Only the implementation of concerted measures and consistent execution of obligations undertaken can bring about a substantial reduction in the growth of prices next year, Polajner said.

NARODNA ARMIJA REPORTS ON CIVIL DEFENSE SESSION

AU162024 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2207 29 Oct 81 p 2

[Br. Miletic article: "Development Paths of Civil Defense"]

[Summary] Recently, at the initiative of the SFRY Civil Defense Council, the editorial office of the journal ODBRANA I ZASTITA and the Civil Defense Center of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense organized a roundtable discussion on civil defense, a topic which is especially current at this time in view of the fact that a new draft law on all-people's defense has been submitted to the SFRY Assembly for consideration and adoption, and that the republics and provinces are also preparing new regulations concerning the civil defense system.

The following participated in the work of that roundtable discussion: Col Gen Bruno Vuletic, assistant federal secretary for civil defense in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Petar Matic, president of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Ivan Miskovic, president of the SFRY Civil Defense Council; Mihajlo Brajevic, president of the Committee for All-People's Defense of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber; Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and other federal and republican officials and experts of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense who are responsible for civil defense.

The roundtable discussion had a theoretical as well as practical character. Its thorough critical analysis will contribute to further theoretical and practical perfecting of the country's civil defense. "The fact that in the last few years we have achieved extraordinary results in developing our civil defense (nearly 10 million people have passed through the mass training in civil defense; members of civil defense units have demonstrated a high degree of awareness, dedication and readiness in the disasters that occurred in our country), especially in some individual communities, does not make the search for solutions for certain open questions in further developing this service any less topical.

"Among these questions are the following: the role of civil defense in preventing and suppressing subversive activities; the method of functioning of civil defense as an element of social self-protection; why vigilance declines and the ability for organized activities weakens under so-called normal conditions? How will civil defense function under the conditions of a temporarily occupied territory? In view of the humanist character of the organization and the provisions of the Geneva Convention, may a member of the civil defense fulfill his constitutional right by fighting against the aggressor with arms in hand? Why is the construction of shelters, as a costly and necessary civil defense measure, constantly in a dilemma between the needs and the material potentials of the society? How realistic are our appraisals of threats to the individual regions?"

Even though the roundtable discussion may not have produced answers to all these questions, it has initiated a discussion during which the appropriate answers should be found.

RESERVE OFFICERS FEDERATION VIEWS TRAINING

AU162030 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Oct 81 p 3

[Summary] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- "The ideological-political training of reserve military officers is a component part of the unified system that is being implemented in the society in the basis of the LCY views. This is an essential prerequisite for the ideological unity and creative engagement of all reserve officers who, in fulfilling the tasks of their federation [of Reserve Military Officers of Yugoslavia], are proving themselves not only as experts in fulfilling the tasks of all-people's defense and social self-protection but also, beyond that, as social activists. This was stated at today's session of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Yugoslavia."

During the discussion at the session, it was pointed out that all-people's defense cannot be separated from the ideological-political training of reserve officers, because all-people's defense is based on socialist and Marxist ideological convictions. It is through effective professional training that the reserve officers strengthen their "confidence in our weapons, in the country's defense possibilities and in our self-managing society as a whole. It is necessary to strive so that every lecture, every exercise and every meeting contributes to developing ideological-political awareness."

Discussing shortcomings in implementing the ideological-political training program, the session concluded that "one of the shortcomings of ideological-political work is that this work is primarily understood as an activity that must be mainly realized through lectures. It is forgotten in this connection that the knowledge acquired in this manner is only a prerequisite for an appropriate attitude and actions of the individuals."

ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY IS 'CAUSE FOR CONCERN'

AU192018 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Summary] "The electric power situation in our country is a cause for growing concern. The current daily consumption of electric power amounts to 186 million kilowatt-hours and at the same time, the daily shortage amounts to another 4 million kilowatt-hours. Economizing measures have been introduced in all republics and provinces. The most difficult situation is in Macedonia where only 60 percent of the needed electric power is delivered to consumers, whereas in other parts of the country the electric power supply has been cut by 10 percent." Today the community of the Yugoslav electric power industry discussed the electric power supply situation. Dusan Radulovic reports:

In view of the current shortage of electric power, it is believed that during the coming winter the daily shortage will amount to some 24 million kilowatt hours. The thermoelectric power plants fueled by coal can make the greatest contribution to preventing major disruptions in electric power supply. Consequently a regular supply of coal to these plants must be a primary task. This particularly applies to the thermoelectric power plants in Kosovo where 200,000 tons of coal lie in warehouses because they cannot be delivered to power plants "due to technical difficulties."

The hydroelectric power plants cannot operate at their full capacity because of the low river water levels and "the near critically low levels of accumulation lakes". The thermoelectric power plants fueled by heavy oil have a total capacity of 1,700 megawatts but daily deliver only 10 million kilowatt-hours of electric power because of the shortage of heavy oil. The community of the Yugoslav electric power industry has proposed to the Federal Executive Council, in cooperation with the republics and provinces, to consider possibilities for emergency imports of heavy oil.

PRISTINA SECRETARY ADDRESSES MILITIA CONTINGENT

AU182131 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Nov 81 p 10

[M. Duric report]

[Text] Pristina, 16 Nov -- The enemy has attacked the Pristina area and the entire province, and that in fact represents a direct attack on the entire Yugoslav community. This requires that members of the militia be constantly ready to resolutely and energetically resist any hostile attempt or attack.

This is what Veselj Ljatifi, secretary of the Pristina Secretariat for Internal Affairs, said today in his address to members of the combined militia contingent and the militiamen of the Pristina Secretariat for Internal Affairs. The unity of the security service is indivisible, Ljatifi said. According to him, there can be no talk about the Kosova or the Serbian militia, as is being imputed, because what is involved is a service whose basic task and goal is to preserve the total security of all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. However, according to him the enemy is daily trying to sow, in addition to intranational discord, also discord between the security service members from outside the province and the militiamen of this and all other secretariats for internal affairs in the province.

The enemy is doing that very perfidiously, pointing out that the combined contingent is in fact the greater Serbian militia. This is undoubtedly far from the truth, but it is precisely because of this that we must show that we are an indivisible security service, and energetically resist all attempts to sow hatred and intolerance in our own united ranks, Ljatifi said.

As Ljatifi said, in the first days the security service in Pristina was neither technically nor sufficiently strong in cadres to effectively oppose the enemy. The assistance of the combined militia contingent in suppressing the hostile demonstrations in Pristina and surroundings is immeasurable.

In his address, Veselj Ljatifi, secretary of the Pristina Secretariat for Internal Affairs, also noted that the enemy continues daily to write slogans and, in addition to this, is also announcing attempts on the life of individual personalities and kidnappings. The enemy has not succeeded in carrying out anything of that kind. We are stong, united and resolute to defend and protect the Yugoslav community, Ljatifi said.

According to Nebih Gasi, president of the Pristina Communal Conference of the League of Communists, who also addressed members of the combined militia contingent and the militiamen of the Pristina Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the Albanian nationalists and irredentists want every place in Yugoslavia in which the Albanians represent even only an insignificant percentage of the population, to be Albanian. Only nationalists can think in this way, and for this reason a wide sociopolitical action has been initiated to unmask and uncover all efforts of the enemy.

NATIONALISTIC TREND IN KUMANOVO SCHOOLS NOTED

LD181406 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Summary] Kumanovo, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- Nationalistic manifestations along the line of greater-Albanian irredentism are being manifested in some secondary schools in the Kumanovo municipality in which lessons are taught in Macedonian and Albanian. A considerable number of teachers who teach in Albanian do not want to do administrative work in both languages and demand that this work be done only in Albanian. This is out of keeping with the Macedonian republican law on secondary education. These manifestations are particularly conspicious in the Goce Delcev Grammar School in Kumanovo, in the agricultural center, in the technical and economics college and in the vocational school.

The Municipal Conference of the League of Communists of Kumanovo denounced these manifestations and noted that the refusal to carry out republican instructions is of a political nature and is based on nationalistic positions. The conclusions adopted by the Municipal Conference of the League of Communists of Jumanovo insist that these manifestations be eliminated and that a joint organized action by the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations be carried out, especially in secondary school, so as to establish differentiation among League of Communists members and among all the employees.

POPIT ADDRESSES SLOVENIA PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU121614 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Oct 81 p 6

[Jovan Pjevic report on speech by France Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, at a session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia -- date and place not given -- "freely interpreted" (u slobodnoj interpretaciji) by reporter]

[Excerpts] In order that we can more correctly, rapidly and effectively resolve the problems and contradictions that we are facing, it is necessary to know and respect the objective circumstances and reasons that we abandoned the centralist, statist system of managing the economy and society and decided in favor of a self-managing socialist system and realized what aspect of this decentralized self-managing system has turned out to be a good and progressive and should be further developed and what aspect has turned out to be negative, which we must remove and overcome. Today, we need such a deep Marxist analysis because some people have again raised the problem of centralization, or rather decentralization. In this connection, the fact is being ignored that when we decided to destroy the centralist-statist system and to establish relations on self-managing foundations, we stressed that what we needed was a centralization of social accumulation but also on qualitatively new, that is, self-managing socialist foundations and within the system of self-managing social planning.

We laid down these principles in constitutions and laws, but we have been slow in implementing them. Now it is necessary to analyze and establish why we have dragged this implementation out and what led us to certain extremes and difficulties in destroying the centralist-statist system. We need such an analysis, on the one hand, to know what we must do to return, so to speak, to the right track and, on the other hand, to settle accounts with centralist-statist tendencies which are again appearing -- in a new form but with the old substance.

Cohesion Force

Our experiences have already demonstrated that no statism and statist centralization can replace the system of socialist self-management which is also the cohesive force of our multinational state. It is in this context that certain discussions on the position, rights and responsibilities of the republics should be assessed. Some people describe the republics as a great evil and this, among other things, is evidence of a complete misunderstanding of the correct role and position of the republics. These extremes are reached because one proceeds from a statist-bureaucratic concept, and not from the concept of republics as self-managing sociopolitical and interest communities. Advocates of a linkage in the economy according to its branches have again appeared. In this connection, the antagonisms that had existed among the Yugoslav workers class before the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee in Karadjordjevo [held in December 1972] are forgotten not only because this and other kinds of nationalism, but primarily because of bureaucratic resistance and because the positions of associated labor and the republics were not adequately determined and delineated by the constitution.

What is lost in all this is that Yugoslavia such as it is may survive and develop further only as a socialist, self-managing and federal country. Therefore, we must respect and further strengthen such a self-managing position by associated labor, the workers class and the republics defined by the constitution, and we must resolutely resist these dangerous tendencies to return to the system of statist bureaucratic centralism.

Technocratic Liberalism

We must also struggle against the tendencies of technocratic liberalism. Until recently one heard in discussions, even at the highest forums, certain theories on how an increased money supply does not cause inflation and does not generate inflation.

In addition, principles of continued planning and the need for planning to be based on the real possibilities of our society, for the set goals to be corrected, harmonized and so forth as we go along were completely ignored.

I think that the measures proposed by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium point to a way out of the present situation, a way out of the liberal period and a transition to labor-intensive economic operations. The action of subjective socialist forces is necessary and indispensable, but it must have a firm basis in economic policy instruments.

Why should our associated labor not be able to operate under the pressure of the laws of the market which would not be disturbed through state interventions and which will force and encourage collectives to operate more economically, to increase productivity and so forth? However, our economic policy avoids such pressure. This is partly caused by differences in the development levels within the SFRY, but it is untenable and very harmful that economic policy instruments are being adjusted in the case of basic organizations of associated labor and parts of associated labor which do not operate economically and which run their business operations in the worst manner. Constant concessions are made precisely to such collectives and the question is asked what will happen to the workers of these organizations unless all the economic policy instruments are set in such a way that everybody can survive.

'ANARCHIST', 'NEO-NAZI' GROUPS IN LJUBLJANA

AU191934 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] We have just received a report from Ljubljana that in that city the internal affairs organs have uncovered some small groups of juveniles who wrote anarchist-nationalist slogans and painted swastikas on walls. Altogether 18 persons between the ages of 14 and 19 are involved. Our correspondent Relja Atanasijevic reports on details:

According to the findings of the internal affairs organs, published together with a commentary in today's issue of Ljubljana NEDELJSKI DNEVNIK, the individuals involved are graduates of 8-year schools and secondary school children, mainly students of the secondary technical school. They were not a homogeneous group. A little more than half of them were members of the PAMF [expansion unknown] movement who were writing the word PAMF on walls with the encircled capital letter "a", advocating thus anarchy as a movement for complete freedom.

The second smaller little pro-Nazi group called the Fourth Reich was a considerably more serious phenomenon. Its leading three-man group was moved by the idea of founding a national-socialist party patterned on their model of the Neo-Nazi National Front in Great Britain. The leader of this little group had even attended a meeting of neofascists in London where he purchased a few swastika insignia.

It has been established that the champions of anarchism were unthinking and unruly young persons. However, the Ljubljana little neo-Nazi group is a different matter. In its contradictory program, this group had planned a physical settling of accounts with members of other peoples and nations on one hand and linking up with the Heimatdienst [German nationalist organization in Carinthia, Austria] which is known as an implacable opponent of the Slovene people, on the other.

It must be pointed out that both little groups, hooliganistic and spiritually hollow, have been totally rejected by the youth. Although they have been left isolated, it is necessary to think about them not because they might represent some kind of a threat but because of the susceptibility of such young people to foreign influences, NEDELJSKI DNEVNIK concludes.

SLOVENE LC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

AU182118 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 5 November on page 4 carries a 1,600-word report from Ljubljana by Jovan Pjevic on the 4 November session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia which discussed the development of agriculture in Slovenia in the coming period. Reviewing the introductory report delivered at the session by Milos Prosenc, secretary of the Slovene Republican SAWP conference, Pjevic notes that about 13 percent of Slovenia's population, that is about 250,000 people, are employed in agriculture, and that agriculture's contribution to Slovenia's total social product amounts to only 4.8 percent. According to Pjevic, in his report Prosenc pointed out that the social sector of agriculture in Slovenia has established itself as a significant factor for stable food supply. The associated labor in agriculture now holds 15 percent of the republic's arable land and delivers more than 50 percent of all marketable surplus of agricultural products. It is evident, Prosenc said, that simultaneously with a further strengthening of the associated labor in agriculture, it is necessary to intensify the socialization of production on private landholdings both through associations among private producers and through their association in various forms of cooperation with the associated labor. Some 17,500 private peasant landholdings have now been oriented to intensive production, and about 47,000 private peasant landholdings are associated within a total of 5,240 production communities. At the same time, 54,000 private agricultural producers are members of agricultural cooperatives, representing more than 1/5 of all agricultural cooperative members in Yugoslavia.

In his report, Prosenc pointed out that "there is no need for the League of Communists of Slovenia to set any new ideological-political directions for the further socio-economic development of agriculture," Pjevic reports. In this connection, Prosenc rejected various ideas and proposals for raising the maximum individual acreage of arable land for private landowners. These proposals, advocated by some experts, scientific workers and also some communists, create an illusion among peasants that they can operate efficiently and earn higher incomes only with larger acreages of land in their private ownership. The answer to this, Prosenc said, must be "clear and resolute that a change in the maximum land acreage in private ownership is not a solution that would ensure the fulfillment of the strategic goals of development of agriculture and effective activation of all production capacities," Pjevic says in his BORBA report.

According to another 550-word report by S. Petrovic on the same session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, carried by Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 5 November on page 6, Prosenc characterized the proposals for increasing the maximum individual land acreage in private ownership as "unacceptable to the League of Communists." As Petrovic reports, Prosenc said that increasing the maximum individual land acreage "would objectively lead to the restoration of some kind of capitalist relations in the village" and ultimately to "favoring ownership at the expense of labor." In his report at the session Prosenc also noted as "intolerable" the fact that in Slovenia nearly 240,000 hectares of arable land are regularly left fallow, growing nothing but weeds. And what is even worse is the fact that some 1,300 hectares of good arable land are annually taken from agriculture to be used for other purposes, Petrovic reports in POLITIKA.

DOLANC ADDRESSES SAVA REGION MINERS IN TRBOVLJE

LD132144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Trbovlje, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke in Trbovlje today with Sava region coalmines political activists.

Representatives of sociopolitical and economic organizations of the municipalities of Trbovlje, Hrastnik and Zagorje Ob Savio spoke about their topical socioeconomic problems in this region of Slovenia.

Among the basic causes of weakness with which associated labor is confronted in [word indistinct] economic circumstances are localistic approaches to business and development, as well as the consequences of the fact that export efforts are unfortunately still not seen as a social necessity, but rather as being in one's own interest.

Pointing to ways to overcome these economic problems, Stane Dolanc laid particular emphasis on the need for fuller planning and for comprenensive implementation of the economic stabilization policy at all levels. If the negative trends in the economy continue, particurly in foreign trade, Stane Dolanc said, it will bring into question our liquidity, which would cause considerably greater and even more serious consequences. We must do everything we can to reduce our economic deficit. Therefore it is essential that we agree in detail on what is to be done.

However, one of the main causes of such a situation continues to be repeated -- efforts are still being made to carry out and maintain individual economic projects. This is one of the main reasons for the lack of effectiveness.

Stane Dolanc also emphasized that the aim of the fight for stabilization is to calm economic trends in our country and to adapt the tempo of development to our real possibilities. In this act, some basic values of our system will come to the fore, in particular remuneration according to work.

After addressing the Sava region coalfields political aktivists, Stane Dolanc was acquainted with difficulties encountered at the Edvard Kardelj energy combine in Trbovlje and plans for their elimination.

MYLATOVIC SPEAKS ON DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

AU151505 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Zagreb, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- Politically, the present is marked by two subjects, stabilization and party congresses. The need is pointed out that the congresses should pronounce on the economic situation, which means the political one, too. It is said that economic problems cannot be separated from political ones, for the situation in which we have landed is, according to this opinion, above all a consequence of the manner in which the drafted and adopted concepts of self-management and the political system in general have been implemented. Here one particularly has in mind the relations between the republics and provinces, the togetherness which has been neglected.

These were the subjects of an interview by Gojko Marinkovic, VJESNIK journalist, with Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. The interview is published by the Zagreb daily in its regular Saturday supplement "Seven Days".

The president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro stated in the interview that we are in a certain sense lagging in the direct self-managing realization and development of our federalism, and that it can therefore rightly be said that to speed up these processes is the most important task in further strengthening self-management and our togetherness.

"The way the League of Communists and the SAWP now work is not efficient, one cannot work efficiently in this way. If the coming congresses do not solve it in a better fashion, it is a question whether we will be able to advance our policy and our system," Milatovic said. In this connection he continued that some voices are now heard, dogmatically trying to be clever and outsmarting others on democratic centralism.

Although democratic centralism and its application are very important, in Milatovic's opinion to single it out now as the chief problem is onesided, as well being a doctrinaire attempt at outsmarting others. The basic question is how the League of Communists is built into the system so as to work through the system and through the institutions of the system for which it strives and which it is building. How does the League of Communists behave now? It is making forums and political executive organs -- committees and presidencies -- the gathering places of people occupying positions in the state and in sociopolitical organizations. These organs are both party and political leaderships (politicostate leaderships) and thus a concentration of power, or if you like of powerlessness, is being created. The League of Communists works from forums and through forums, and this weakens the battle that policy be conducted through institutions of the system, Veljko Milatovic said, and continued:

"Therefore the decisive question is how to build it into the system, in the institutions of the system and the mass organizations, and how to get organized so as to work from them. If one talks exclusively or predominantly about democratic centralism, it pulls the party toward isolation, it pulls it toward onesided responsibility within the party, but responsibility always (except perhaps in the underground period) has had two components, the internal and the external one. This means responsibility of the organizations and organs toward the members, but also responsibility toward the masses, the workers class, and there is no internal party democratic centralism and responsibility unless responsibility within the institutions of the system and mass organizations is included at the same time."

In Milatovic's opinion, to talk about democratic centralism in the League of Communists without linking it with public responsibility for the functioning of the system and to the workers class, is sectarianism, and it may resemble isolation and bureaucratization.

SERBIAN PRIEST ON MISUSE OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

LD131604 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1033 GMT 13 Nov 81

["Priests Censure Misuse of Religious Freedoms" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Sarajevo 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- Speaking about instances of misuse of religious freedom in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and more widely in Yugoslavia, Korstan Bjeljac, a delegate of the Serbian orthodox priests of Bosnia-Hercegovina, emphasized at a session of this republic's SAWP republican conference, that such instances -- the proponents of which are not holy people -- made a serious impression on Serbian orthodox priests and they censure them most sharply.

The church and religious freedoms must not, nor can they, be a testing ground for various hostile activities against positive laws and our freedoms, Bjeljac said, among other things. The Socialist Alliance's activity aimed at preventing this is supported. The severity of criticism of such phenomena is justified and we all support it. The evil must be conquered at its roots. Almost all the honorable clergy are against this evil. This should have been said before, it is not too late to say it now, with the forthcoming activities.

I have been called upon to present the following message to this gathering from the meeting of the Serbian orthodox clergy, Bjeljac said, addressing the delegates of the Republican Conference: The Serbian orthodox clergy does not want, need or intend to seek partnership with the socialist society of ours, or with any (?organized) part of it. Priests are free and equal citizens, free to carry out their clerical duties, and legal regulations enable them to carry out the tasks entrusted to them. In various delegate assemblies and other organizations and bodies in Bosnia-Hercegovina there are nearly 250 clergy and religious believers active, and this fact demonstrates that there is room for the social involvement of priests in the SAWP and other forms of activity.

Finally I should mention, Krstan Bjeljac concluded, that almost 80 percent of the Serbian orthodox clergy in Bosnia-Hercegovina are from the ranks of young people. They were born and educated in this society of ours and are ready to respond to their human and patriotic obligations.

CROATIAN COMMITTEE VIEWS CHURCH ACTIVITIES

AU162125 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Nov 81 p 5

[R. Vujatovic report]

[Text] Zagreb, 4 Nov -- In the last few years, the international economic and political instability has even more accelerated a revitalization of the church and religion. They are trying in an increasingly pronounced manner to present themselves as the only real force of "salvation" for the world, and to show that in this situation, the ideology advocated by the church is the only one that has ready answers to all questions.

What is dangerous in this connection is the fact that, within this overall church activity, it is the reactionary forces which do not really have very much in common with the church and the church ideology but which skillfully try to exploit the church for their own goals, that are increasingly intensifying their activity. It is unfortunately true that these tendencies are felt in the Catholic, Orthodox and Islamic religious communities in our country also.

This is the main conclusion from which Ivan Lalic, member of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly and president of the Commission for Foreign Relations, proceeded in his statement at today's session of the Committee for Foreign Policy and Foreign Relations. The committee discussed international aspects of the activities of our country's religious communities.

Lalic pointed out that a large majority of clergy and especially the lower clergy circles have caused no serious problems. However, the activity of certain groups trying to work out an ideological platform of the most reactionary forces has been felt among the higher clergy circles. In this connection, Lalic especially called attention to the activities of nationalists who are striving with all their forces to achieve, through the church, what they failed to achieve through the mass movement in 1971.

According to Ivan Lalic, a Catholic integrationist tendency has become increasingly noticeable: Catholicism tries to impose itself as the only ideology of salvation, and in this connection to ensure, in any event, the supremacy of the Catholic Church. A tendency to make the church less a clerical institution has been also noticed, involving efforts to increasingly activate believers as the main promoters of all these and similar tendencies and thereby remove the church itself from the center of attention.

It is interesting that, apparently wanting in a certain way to establish an equilibrium, the Serbian Orthodox Church similary tries to keep up with everything happening in the Catholic Church, Ivan Lalic said, among other things, in conclusion.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH PARTY DELEGATION -- Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Swedish Center Party is staying in our country at the SAWPY's invitation. It is led by Karin Andersson, party deputy chairman [title as received] and minister for immigration in the Swedish Government. Zora Tomic, SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium member and president of the Conference for Questions of the Social Position of Women, had talks with the delegation in the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium today. Istvan Rajcan, SAWPY Federal Conference secretary, has also had talks with the Swedish Center Party delegation. During a friendly conversation information was exchanged on current political and economic questions of the development of both countries and, in this context, on the tasks of the Yugoslav SAWP. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 17 Nov 81 LD]